FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Sofia Radio Comments on 'Imaginary' Soviet Military Presence in Cuba C 1
Reportage on Visit of WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra C 1
Meeting With Zhivkov C 1
Dimitrov Order Award C 1
Appeal for Assistance to Kampuchea C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Delegation Departs for Libyan Anniversary Festivities [RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug] D 1
ADN Cites Chnoupek on GDR's 'Milestone' Anniversary D 1
Czech Daily Discusses Representation of Minorities D 1
[Maj in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 29 Aug] D 1
Slovak Daily: Replacement of Executives Not Necessarily Dishonor D 2
[Sladeckova in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Aug]
Readers Complain About 'Panic' Purchases, Supply Problems D 3
[Sladeckova in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Aug]
Lack of Interest in Technical Studies Among Students Noted D 4
[MLADA FRONTA 29 Aug]
Slovakia Grain Harvest To Be 25 Percent Below Plan D 4
[Ferko in SMENA 31 Aug]
Jakes Attends Gottwaldov Harvest Festival D 5
Josef Kempny Speaks at Prague Rally 27 August D 5
Reportage on Activities of Premier Strougal in North Moravia D 6
Miners Meeting in Ostrava [Tvrz] D 6
Speech in Havirov D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Correspondent on U.S. Claim of Soviet Troops in Havana [Marquardt] E 1
Nonalined Countries Reaffirm Anti-Imperialist Stance [Krause] E 1
Commentator Discusses Report of Institute of Strategic Studies [Hensler] E 2
Reportage Continues on Visit of Dutch Foreign Minister E 3
Visit to Dresden E 3
End of Talks E 3
Commentator on Results [Boehm] E 4
Officials' Message to Vietnamese Leaders on National Day Published E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Sep]
Honecker Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Sep] E 5
Further Reportage on Finland CP Chairman Visit E 6
Honecker Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Aug] E 6
'Candid' Talks E 8
4 September Departure E 8
Delegation Head Assesses Vienna UNSTD Conference [Koschak] E 9
Accords on Fuel Signed With FRG E 9
Theoretical Journal Publishes Article by Honecker E 9

HUNGARY

Reportage Continues on Visit by FRG Chancellor Schmidt F 1
Meeting With Losonczi, Puja F 1
Schmidt 'Satisfied' With Talks [Hamburg DPA] F 1
MTI: 'Cordial, Sincere' Atmosphere F 1
Talks Conclude 6 September [Hamburg DPA] F 2
Vance Remarks on Soviet Troops in Cuba Noted F 2
U.S.-PRC Links Not Necessarily Harmful to Socialist Countries F 3
Gaspar-Led Trade Union Delegation Returns From Romania F 3
Losonczi, Lazar Greet Castro on Havana Nonalined Conference F 4
Delegation Leaves for Libyan Revolution Celebration F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 31 Aug]
Gyenes Holds Talks With Lebanese Communist Official F 4
Briefs: Keseru-Led Delegation in Moscow F 4

POLAND

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on National Day [TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Sep] G 1
Reportage on International Christians Meeting in Warsaw G 2
Jablonski Reception G 2
Jablonski Address G 2
Wojtaszek Address [SLOWO POWSZECHNE 3 Sep] G 2
Defense Minister Addresses New Officers 1 September G 3
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 3 Sep]

ROMANIA

Reportage on Havana Nonalined Conference H 1
Ceausescu Message [SCINTEIA 4 Sep] H 1
Castro Speech H 4
Tito Speech H 4
Delegates' Foreign Policy Appraisal H 5
Diplomatic Relations Established With Nicaragua H 5
Leaders Congratulate Vietnamese Counterparts on Anniversary H 6
[SCINTEIA 2 Sep]
Foreign Minister, Officials' Messages [SCINTEIA 2 Sep] H 6
Italian CP Paper Examines Romanian Energy Prospects, Plans H 7
[Maugeri in Rome L'UNITA 25 Aug]
Ceausescu Presents Award to Gere on Birthday H 8
Briefs: Zaire Party Official Departs H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Meets With Foreign Leaders in Havana 5 September I 1
Morales Bermudez, Ziaur Rahman I 1
Omar Torrijos I 2
Nepalese King I 2
Sekou Toure I 3
Cypriot President Kiprianou I 3
Zarkovic Holds Talks With Maltese Official in Havana I 4
Media Reports International Reaction to Tito Nonalined Speech I 4
Waldheim 'Impressed' I 4
Soviet Media Attention Sparse [Maslesa] I 4
Review of World Media Comment I 5

Press Comment Reflects Disagreement With Cuba at Nonalined Summit I 6
'Differences in Principle' I 6
Castro's 'One-Sided' Address [POLITIKA] I 6
Papers Report, Comment on Nonalined Summit Debate I 7
NIN Reviews Brezhnev's Summer Meetings in Crimea I 8
[Bajalski, No 1494, 26 Aug]
Tito Sends Bulgaria's Zhivkov Birthday Greetings I 10
PZPR Study Delegation Meets With Croatian Officials in Zagreb I 10
Franc Popit Leaves for 3-Day Visit to Hungary I 11
Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed With Finland in Helsinki I 11
Publishers Protest Bulgarian Exhibit at Moscow Book Fair I 11
Croatian Energy Study Urges Building of Nuclear Power Plants I 12
Further on Power Plant Construction I 12
TANJUG Reports Specifics of Serbian Coal Price Increase I 13
SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium To Meet 20 September I 13

SOFIA RADIO COMMENTS ON 'IMAGINARY' SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN CUBA

AU051934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Instead of continuing to review the SALT II agreement, as previously planned, the U.S. Congress has unexpectedly jumped upon the provocative issue of an imaginary USSR military presence in Cuba. The campaign of provocation was started by U.S. Senator Frank Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who--although declaring himself in support of SALT II--has stated that the USSR has allegedly sent 2,000-3,000 troops to Cuba. This claim was immediately backed by some Pentagon circles, the CIA, and even the State Department. One of the obvious goals of this evil-minded campaign is to cast a shadow of doubt over Cuba at the same time that its capital city is hosting the conference of nonalined countries. The basic goal of this claim is stressed by the New York TIMES: The SALT II opponents can utilize the issue of a Soviet presence in Cuba as a mobilizing appeal aimed at forcing the senators who support the agreement to vote against it. It is obvious that we are witnessing a well parepared and purposeful move aimed at preventing the ratification of SALT II, concludes the New York TIMES.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU052015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 5 September at the Boyana Residence Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the fact that Bulgaria will host the Congress of the World Peace Movement--the highest forum of the world's peace-loving forces. He stressed that this is a recognition of Bulgaria's consistent and peace-loving foreign policy and its contribution to strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Romesh Chandra highly praised Bulgaria's role and participation in every major international initiative connected with the struggle of the world public for peace and security, freedom, independence and social progress.

Dimitrov Order Award

AU052018 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 5 (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, was awarded Bulgaria's highest Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his merits and service in the peoples' struggle for peace and security in the world and in connection with his 60th birthday. Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, presented the high distinction to Mr Chandra. In his speech of greetings Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Mr Romesh Chandra was known in Bulgaria as a loyal son of the Indian people, as an active participant in the struggle for national liberation, a prominent figure of the Indian Communist Party, a committed Marxist-Leninist and true internationalist. Under your leadership, said Mr Zhivkov, the World Peace Council, which is currently rallying the efforts of millions of people of different political and ideological affiliations from 130 countries, helps the process of detente to become deeper and stronger. The Bulgarian party leader and head of state said that the World Peace Council played a major role in averting the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe, in curbing the arms race, in stepping up the disarmament efforts and the efforts for total abolition of colonialism, for the abolition of racism and apartheid, for reforms in international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the Bulgarian peace movement felt greatly honoured to assume the responsible obligation of hosting the 1980 Congress of Peace Champions.

The holding of the congress in Sofia is a recognition of Bulgaria's consistently conducted constructive and peaceful foreign policy, a recognition of her contribution to strengthening the positions of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world, said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Thanking for the high distinction, Mr Romesh Chandra said that it stood first of all as a recognition of the activity of the World Peace Council. He gave a high approval to the Bulgarian participation in all major international initiatives connected with the struggle of the world public for peace, security and freedom, for independence and social progress.

Before the awarding ceremony, Mr Todor Zhivkov received Mr Romesh Chandra. The president of the World Peace Council reported in detail on the preparation work for the world Congress of Peace Champions in Sofia.

Appeal for Assistance to Kampuchea

AU052008 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 5 (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Peace Committee, submitted an appeal for rendering immediate assistance to Kampuchea. The appeal was submitted for publication here today:

The World Peace Council calls on people all over the world to organize immediate actions to save the lives of almost 2 million Kampucheans, who are faced with starvation and annihilation. If the world public fails to immediately come to their rescue, hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans are to die in the coming weeks and months.

In an orderly and cold-blooded manner the barbarian regime of Pol Pot has taken the lives of 3 million men, women, old people and children in Kampuchea. The entire economy has been brought to a halt and utter destruction. The new government of the People's Repulic of Kampuchea, headed by President Heng Samrin, rallied the people around [to] drive out the Pol Pot murderers and took measures to put an end to the terror and murder of the past. These noble efforts to build up a new life in Kampuchea must be aided by all people who strive for peace and human rights. The new government has undertaken steps to save the lives of millions of victims of the Pol Pot regime, to restore human rights in the shortest possible time. But the need of immediate supplies of food, clothes and medicines is prodigious. Children need textbooks, notebooks and pencils. Indispensable necessities are lacking.

The World Peace Council appeals to all the nations, all the peace movements, all political parties, churches and other religious bodies, to trade unions, women's and youth's organizations, to each family, to every man: Give whatever you can spare to Kampuchea. Collect aids for Kampuchea in every home, in every factory and office, in every school and institute. Goods, foods, clothes, medicines are urgently needed in Kampuchea. Send every item collected to the National Front for National Salvation in Phnom Penh.

Act without delay. Kampuchea needs the aid now.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

AU041405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 30 August--On Thursday [30 Aug] a Czechoslovak Government delegation left Prague for Tripoli by air to attend in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamihiriyah the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the 1969 revolution. The delegation is led by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by CSSR Deputy Premier Karol Laco and by other representatives. Mawlud M. Aljadid, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the CSSR, was also present.

ADN CITES CHNOUPEK ON GDR'S 'MILESTONE' ANNIVERSARY

LD051354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague, (ADN correspondent)--CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told the ADN correspondent in Prague that "the founding of the first peace-loving and democratic state on German soil is an important political milestone for Czechoslovakia, too." For the first time, Czechoslovakia acquired a good neighbor, a loyal friend and a socialist ally on its northern and northwestern border, which greatly strengthened the country's security. "The direction from which danger threatened our national independence in the past thus became a broad highway of cooperation, peace and friendship." Chnoupek said that with 7 October 1949, joint work in the construction and defense of socialism began for the CSSR. "It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we can draw up a balance sheet for the past 30 years showing that relations between the CSSR and the GDR have developed comprehensively and dynamically in all areas."

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that thanks to the political-educational work of the two Marxist-Leninist parties it has been possible to eliminate hostility, chauvinism and mistrust. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 is being successfully fulfilled. Never before in the history of the two countries has there existed between them such a comprehensive and qualitatively high-level system of exchange of information, experience and mutual enrichment in the political field. Referring to the GDR's foreign policy, Chnoupek said: "With brotherly pride we see how the international authority of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil is growing, how it is actively contributing to the support of the Soviet Union's important proposals for ending the arms race, to the negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe, to the reduction of tensions in the world and to the just struggle of the peoples for the abolition of colonialism, and how it is making untiring efforts wherever the consolidation of peace is at stake."

CZECH DAILY DISCUSSES REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES

AU051206 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Jan Maj article: "Our Common Homeland; Nations and Nationalities in the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] In 1977, 13,218,000 of our citizens considered themselves part of the Czech (9.65 million) or the Slovak (4.56 million) [figures as published] nation and 51,000 claimed membership of the Ukrainian, 10,000 of the Russian, 78,000 of the Polish, 600,000 of the Hungarian, and 77,000 of the German nationalities.

People's Deputies

Our constitutional system proceeds from the premise that the members of these nationalities, along with the Czech and the Slovak nations, are part of the Czechoslovak working people who are the sources of all state power. The citizens of the aforementioned nationalities thus have not only all the rights and duties of citizens but also other rights, which insure the nationalities' participation in state power and give them effective guarantees of further advancement. It is characteristic of the present constitutional system that it does not grant individual rights only to the citizens of the aforementioned nationalities but also to the nationalities as a whole.

The constitutional law grants, first of all, the nationalities an adequate representation in deputy boards. In the present Federal Assembly there are 19 deputies of the Hungarian nationality, 4 deputies of the Ukrainian nationality, 3 deputies of the Polish nationality and 2 deputies of the German nationality. In the Czech National Council there is one deputy each of the Polish and the German nationalities and in the Slovak National Council there are 15 deputies of the Hungarian nationality and 4 deputies of the Ukrainian nationality.

Our constitutional order grants the citizens of the individual nationalities a number of other rights, the extent of which is proportionate to the interests of their national advancement and the conditions of which are stipulated by law.

Free Choice

An important premise of the constitutional law on the position of nationalities is the principle that the citizen himself decides about his nationality. In contrast to the citizenship, the determination of which is entrusted to state organs, nationality is decided by the citizens themselves, according to their own conviction. However, in solving concrete situations that can arise from such a decision it is necessary to take into account certain objective prerequisites determining the subjective conviction of the individual citizens. It would be, for instance, difficult to agree that someone who does not have a command of the basics of the German language or whose parents do not claim to belong to the German nationality considers himself a citizen of the German nationality. Nevertheless, the right of free decision concerning one's nationality is fixed among the basic constitutional laws and as such it is fully respected and observed in our country.

SLOVAK DAILY: REPLACEMENT OF EXECUTIVES NOT NECESSARILY DISHONOR

AU051355 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 31 August on page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Viera Sladeckova, entitled "They Exchanged Several Directors and Deputy Directors; Principled Cadre Work in the Povazske Engineering Works," which deals with "a series of cadre changes in executive functions" that took place in the Povazske Engineering Works in Povazska Bystrica in the first half of the year. The article stresses that some of the changes were caused by former Director Sklenar's promotion to the post of general director of the entire economic production unit but admits that there have been also changes that were "less pleasant." To illustrate the point, Sladeckova describes the replacement of the directors of the machine tool and motorcycle plants in Povazska Bystrica, saying that in both plants "the problems in production and in plan fulfillment (particularly in February and March) accumulated to such a degree that the plants began to lag behind, were not fulfilling their tasks and the shortcomings persisted. After an analysis was made by the all-factory CPSL committee, in cooperation with the Povazska Bystrica District CPSL Committee, and after an earnest talk with the two then plant directors and with four deputy directors (two in each plant), they were replaced."

The article goes on to say that not each departure from an executive office means "a blemish in the personal files and stain on one's personal honor" and cites as "exceptional" the case of the "former enterprise director of the Mlada Bleslav automobile plant A. Zapadlo who had not only to leave the post of director in disgrace but also to part with his party membership card and in whose case the courts will have the last say."

Sladeckova notes in her article that all the former directors and deputy directors of the Povazske Engineering Works remained in their enterprise "to be able to make use of their longstanding experience in suitable posts" and kept all their functions in the party and in social organizations, adding that "neither their name nor their honor were harmed just because they were transferred to other places of work." The article praises this procedure as a "Leninist" and "principled" cadre policy, which should be followed: "It is, after all, not only in the office of director or deputy director that one can demonstrate one's abilities and commitment and it is even less possible to 'discard' all the positive things that many of these comrades have done and continue to do for the party and society," Sladeckova concludes.

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT 'PANIC' PURCHASES, SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU050959 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Viera Sladeckova in the column "We Comment": "Questions of the Last Few Days"]

[Excerpts] In the last few days we have been receiving letters in our editorial office, in which citizens appeal to us, asking us two types of questions. Some are insisting on being told what is the matter with green peppers; since the price of them was reduced to Kcs3 per kilogram they cannot get them any more. The second group of questions and views concerns ill-advised purchases in food stores and subsequent temporary problems in supplies with the complete range of products.

Let us have a look at the second group of problems as perceived in the letters of our readers. They unequivocally condemn the ill-advised, panic purchases by a certain group of their follow citizens. Ladislav Strizovsky from Spisska Nova Ves writes: "I have no idea where the people get their information about food price increases. Without thinking they are buying everything: dozens of kilos of sugar, flower, edible oil, salt and so forth. These thoughtless stocks will spoil after some time if stored in households and will wind up in the garbage..." There is yet another opinion that can be generalized because it is typical of the content of other letters. It was written by Dominik Volentice from Tekovska Breznice-Olovnice. He takes objection to the "large and superfluous purchases of all kinds of food, shoes, fabrics, clothes. Such extremely large purchases considerably harm the planned sales on the market and the supplies of the population according to need. Well, some citizens of our country have too much surplus money, do not know what to do with it and are 'anxious' about it. On the other hand there are citizens in our country who have no money to spare. While some are buying enormous quantities of sugar, flour or other goods, others cannot even buy the normal quantity of 1-2 kilograms. We believe that hostile Western propaganda is very cunning in its work and many of our citizens are still swallowing the bait. And there are apparently even those in our country whom this suits and who are adding oil to the panic-mongering fire, having no other opportunity to damage our society. Honest people are annoyed and shocked by this...." We do not have to add anything to this and other similar opinions. They speak a clear language.

Many people may have overlooked the report our papers carried on 18 August under the headline "Unfounded Rumors" in which M. Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, said among other things, being authorized by the appropriate organs: "Excessive purchases of various goods such as sugar, flour and other food and industrial products are absolutely unfounded.... No further adjustments of retail prices are being prepared. The rumors about further price increases only serve to create unrest and uncertainty...."

Let us suggest in conclusion that it would be useful and universally beneficial if these questions--called in the headline "questions of the last few days"--were discussed at the places of work by communists with nonparty members and if trade union organizations and organizations of the Slovak Women's Union and the Socialist Youth Union did not hesitate to talk to their members and colleagues about this topic; if they contributed to calming down those who--excuse the expression--have swallowed the rumors, whose "authors" pursue only destructive goals: to create uncertainty and panic among the people if all else fails.

LACK OF INTEREST IN TECHNICAL STUDIES AMONG STUDENTS NOTED

AU050958 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 29 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Unattributed report: "Fewer Applicants Interested in Technical Studies"]

[Summary] "The process of admission of students to the first year at all university-level schools has now reached its end. Out of 25,800 applicants for daytime studies a total of 18,953 students were evaluated positively by the admission commissions and admitted by the department heads and rectors to the university-level schools." [figures presumably for Czech lands]

The interest of applicants for university studies was uneven as regards the fields of studies. While the number of applicants for studies in the medical and law departments, agricultural and economic colleges and some fields of philosophical and natural sciences exceeded the capacity several times, at some technical colleges there were fewer applicants than needed. This is why a second round of the admission process will take place at these schools in the first days of September.

SLOVAKIA GRAIN HARVEST TO BE 25 PERVENT BELOW PLAN

AU051005 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 31 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Ferko interview with Julius Medved, candidate of sciences, deputy Slovak minister of agriculture and food: "Balance, Not Only of the Harvest"--place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] This year's harvest balance sheet leaves something to be desired. Do we already know the preliminary results, in view of the adverse weather that affected us, above all, in May?

[Answer] The long drought this spring, which began to remind some older people of the ominous vagaries of nature of the memorable year 1947, has considerably diminished this year's harvest of cereals, oleaginous crops and legumes throughout our republic and--as is well known--in many other European states. It was all the worse that the spring came after a bad autumn when the seeds were planted in soil that was not prepared in the best possible way. [paragraph continues]

The unusually sharp cold weather has also claimed its tribute, especially in the lowlands, and has further weakened and thinned out the wheat vegetation, to say nothing of rape, which for the most part was completely damaged by the frost. The June rainfall could no longer help the cereals in most regions and only averted the threatening catastrophe.

The preliminary results of the harvest show that the harvest of cereals on an all-Slovak scale will be approximately 25 percent lower than envisaged by the plan. Our most productive region, West Slovakia, has been most affected, on the other hand there is a great chance of gathering very promising harvests of grain corn, perennial fodder crops and silage crops, which can significantly contribute to balancing out the resources and fodder need and thus to insuring a further upsurge in livestock production.

JAKES ATTENDS GOTTWALDOV HARVEST FESTIVAL

LD022029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The traditional agricultural and food festival at Vizovice in Gottwaldov District came to an end today. It was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. At a harvest festival demonstration Comrade Jakes assessed the results which the people of Gottwaldov District have achieved during the last 30 years in building socialist agriculture. He also drew attention to some reserves and stressed in particular that the economic use of fodder is a decisive factor in further advancing livestock production. Over 10,000 people took part in the 3-day festival.

JOSEF KEMPNY SPEAKS AT PRAGUE RALLY 27 AUGUST

LD272230 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The development of socialism has (?raised) the living standard in Czechoslovakia to world level, and fully secured political, social, cultural and civil certainties, Josef Kempny, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, said on Monday night [27 August]. Josef Kempny spoke at a rally in Prague, marking the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. He recalled that "the central ideas of the Slovak national uprising expressed the struggle of all Czechoslovak people for the restoration of national and state freedom, for the restoration of the Czechoslovak state as the common homeland of the Czechs and Slovaks, for the solution of class, political and social problems from the positions and to the benefit of the working people." In another part of his speech, he said that "domestic and external enemies could disrupt and slow down our development, but they could not and never will be able to stop us. They could see this best for themselves eleven years ago. They succeeded in misusing our errors and shortcomings and in bringing the society into a profound crisis. However, instead of liquidating socialism, our people, led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, were able not only to rectify past mistakes, but also to speed up socialist developments substantially." Josef Kempny went on to stress the growing demands [words indistinct] management and planning. [Word indistinct] has clearly proved that methods of management and planning used thus far are no more sufficient. "The scientific-technological revolution goes beyond the traditional ways of the improvement of production and requires a new approach to the elaboration of the plan, to scientific-technological progress, efficient and comprehensive introduction of innovations of much higher quality than in the past," he said, and stressed the importance of higher effectiveness of national economy.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PREMIER STROUGAL IN NORTH MORAVIA

Miners Meeting in Ostrava

LD312230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Correspondent Frentisek Tvrz reports from North Moravia:

The party and government delegation which, headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, is taking part in the jubilee statewide celebrations of miners and power workers day, had a meeting this morning with heroes of socialist labor Lumir Sakmar, Otakar [name indistinct], (Emil Ranger), Milan Zabcik and others who have shown concrete examples of how their brigades and collectives fulfill challenging tasks, and not only those tasks of miners and power workers.

The meritorious work of miners was praised at the working meeting by Comrade Lubomir Strougal. Despite the shortfall in extraction at the beginning of the year, miners can positively assess the results of the first half year when 50 percent of the set annual plan of coal and lignite had been extracted. Similarly, developments in the third quarter of the year in the coal industry have contributed to today's joyful atmosphere of the jubilee miners and power workers day. But the fact remains that despite indisputable improvements in the progress of extraction, shortcomings still prevail in some collectives, for instance an insufficient technological discipline and organization of work.

This, too, was discussed in detail at the meeting of 80 representatives of prominent workers and heroes of socialist labor from the Department of Fuel and Energy with representatives of the economic and political life of our state, a meeting which concretely analyzed the fulfillment of the tasks of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Czechoslovak Government in the fuel-energy base.

Speech in Havirov

LD020337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1350 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal at a festive session in Havirov on the occasion of the statewide celebrations of Miners and Power Industry Workers Day--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear friends: We are meeting on the occasion of the forthcoming Miners Day, which is traditionally celebrated in our country in order to assess and evaluate the selfless and manly work of our miners, power workers and those working in the gas plants and in geological exploration. The miners' holiday this year is the 30th of its kind; 30 years have passed since the unforgettable Klement Gottwald gave the initiative to this tribute to the miners' work. And I think that we are celebrating it this year with good results and with the correct plans for the future.

The miners have made a great effort in the process of implementing the demanding tasks of coal extraction and they are now succeeding in implementing them successfully. The power and gas workers have overcome the difficulties of the beginning of this year and have been insuring the continuous flow of power and gas supply to the factories and our homes. Those working in the coal industry and in ore mining have been fulfilling plans successfully.

All our society has sincere respect for this work and has justly rewarded it by giving high awards to outstanding works, collectives, as well as individuals. The chronicles of labor heroism are recording new names for this year. I am happy, comrades, to fulfill the pleasant duty of congratulating you from the bottom of my heart on this tribute to your selfless work on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the republic, personally, as well as on behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the federal government. [applause]

At the same time, I want to express our warmest thanks for the work done by all the others who have fulfilled and continue to fulfill the tasks of the present year with their initiative and selflessness. We all know that this year is a demanding one in every respect. Difficulties and problems test the attitude of each one of us to our common cause. They test the degree of determination, selflessness, creative effort and skill in tackling these difficulties and in fully overcoming them. Of course, there are bound to be panicmongers and people who have little faith and to whom the slightest obstacle is difficult and insurmountable, people who cannot see the forest for the trees. But thousands of examples of the energetic and steadfast struggle which takes place day after day in the places of work throughout our country show that in these vitally important industries of the national economy the communist party and our entire country have firm and reliable working people. For this, too, once more our warmest thanks.

Comrades: We all know that in the national economy we are not going through quiet months and years. This has never been the case. Today the situation is, however, more difficult because substantial changes have taken place all at once in the internal and outside conditions of the functioning of our economy. What aspects, in particular, are involved?

What is involved above all is that the degree of development which is achieved in our society, characterized by high living standards, gives rise to repeatedly new requirements whose satisfaction is and will be ever more demanding. Further, there is the fact that the extensive resources which we use in promoting economic growth must be fully replace by us. To a greater extent than before we must make use of the natural advantages of the international division of labor, especially with regard to socialist economic integration and the results of scientific-technical progress.

In the course of this entire process we must take into consideration the new manifestations in the world economy which are basically different from those in the preceding 2 decades. In the 1970's the entire world was confronted with the need to better utilize natural resources. The accessibility of raw materials and energy became generally more complicated; their prices increase continually and do so much faster than prices of finished goods. Scientific-technical progress (?comes significantly to the forefront) [words indistinct] is rising as well as the technical-economic standards of products and the overall rationalization of social work, too.

As a result, the competitive struggle is becoming substantially sharper, which together with a series of discriminatory measures, caused the conditions concerning the export of our products in the capitalist markets to become considerably more difficult. As had already been noted at the 15th congress and many meetings of the Central Committee of the party, this situation puts entirely new demands on our entire national economy, on all levels of management and on each one of us.

How do we succeed in insuring that the basic tasks of the 15th party congress are fulfilled? Since the start of the Sixth 5-Year Plan 3 and 1/2 years have elapsed. This enables us to examine what things are going well and what tasks we are not mastering.

The basic strategy of the economic policy of the party proceeded from the demand to insure a further growth in the social and economic development and to orient production toward higher effectiveness as necessary conditions for improving foreign-economic relations and continuing the increase in the standard of living of the population.

If we start from these basic viewpoints in assessing developments so far we can say that we are generally succeeding in developing our economic potential and in improving the structure of forces of production. In the years 1976-1978 national income rose by 14 percent and industrial production by almost 17 percent. Production in the building industry is increasing too, although somewhat slower than the rate set by the plan.

We welcome the fact that production in development programs in various industries has been growing roughly one-and-a-half times as fast as industrial production as a whole. Above-average growth is being achieved by some industries such as those involved in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, or machines for the processing of plastic materials, semiconductor equipment, computer equipment, the petrochemical industry, organic dyes and other goods. This is a significant element which makes it possible to gradually change the structure of industrial production to satisfy the demands of foreign and domestic markets.

The situation in agriculture is more complex. Although in comparison with the fifth 5-year period production is, on an annual average, more than 7 percent higher, its growth is not coming up to the planned level of this 5-year plan. The results obtained so far have been tangibly influenced in essence by 2 unfavorable years: 1976 and this year. In 1976 this was in particular due to bad harvests of grain crops and bulk fodder. This year we are anticipating that the basic cereals harvest will be lower than according to the plan, lower by more than 2 million tons. With regard to vegetable oil crops, we have achieved only half the planned harvest.

Bulk fodders, and especially corn, can--and we beleive will--considerably contribute to insuring feed for the coming agricultural year. The farmers will surely make the necessary effort to reap everything well and not waste anything. To mitigate the unfavorable results some measures have already been taken which involve increased imports of oil plants and the imports of a minimum of 2 million of grain crops. Although this year's harvest was not achieved the expected level it is quite unnecessary to be concerned that supplies to the population might be endangered. Incidentally, it is not the first time that some plant crops, some sectors of plant production have not turned out to be what we would like. We have always known how to cope with these problems and how to insure food for the population. Not only the farmers but also the food industry and trade must make serious efforts so that all that has been harvested reaches our table, reaches the consumer. This also applies to vegetables, where the harvest is good, but the procurement and marketing of a number of categories continues to be insufficiently effective. On the other hand it has been true and continues to be true that food must be handled economically. The way we handle our food hardly finds a counterpart in the world. How much bread, meat, meat products and other goods go into the wastebucket. How much waste there is in some households! How these valuable raw materials are handled in public catering in canteens and restaurants. This is a real shame. Reviews show that up to 20 percent of the bread and flour products end up in the garbage. And how many kinds of various foods are unnecessarily fed to livestock. This, too, deserves our attention.

To lead people consistently to greater responsibility in handling food and to utilize every means of actively influencing their attitudes to this important social problem--this is our duty. Many of us should remember how our mothers and our grandmothers used to handle bread.

It is not necessary to stress that the principle of strict house keeping does not concern households only but equally applies to the food insutry and every agricultural enterprise. The basic weakness of our economic development is the insufficient growth of effectiveness. What are the deciding factors for higher effectiveness? They are the technical standard of products, their high quality and the best possible processing of raw materials, energy resources and expenditure of labor. True, something has already been achieved in this respect in the 3 and 1/2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In some places more, some places less, but as a whole it does not meet the demands of our economy, the needs of the foreign and domestic market. Briefly, it does not correspond to the trends embodied in the plan and which are also being asserted in the entire world.

Above all, the task to reduce the material and energy demands of production is being fulfilled slowly and inadequately. The expenditure is higher than laid down by the directive of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a fact which, naturally, results in considerable resources being drawn out of the national income. It is necessary to remove the factors which are causing the program of national economies to be fulfilled so badly. This program was set by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and by the government. In every enterprise comrades should analyze the situation, seek ways of improvements and consistently and concretely resolve the matter. Our export prices have increased about half as much as prices of imports during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Even though this price development in view of the character of imports and exports--we import, on the whole, raw materials and export finished products, where the growth of prices, as I have already mentioned, is considerably lower--cannot at present be entirely equalized, the difference between the increase in prices of exports and imports could--with better work, more perfect and valuable products--be somewhat lower.

While the prices of exported finished products have increased during the past 3 years by 12.7 percent, the prices of imported raw materials, commodities and foodstuffs have risen by 23.7 percent; that is, twice as much. This is reflected in our trade balance of Kcs10 billion in our disfavor. It is true, however, that an absolute majority of advanced industrial states in the world do not today achieve an absolute balance in imports and exports. But it is still within our power to considerably reduce the current unfavorable trend of importing resources. I do not mention the fact in order to put arguments into the hands of those who in the West speak against us and invent fairy tales about the crisis of our economy. They do it, after all, only in order to conceal their own profound and ever more insoluble economic and social problems. Our socialist economy has the sufficient potential to master the new problems. We have qualified people, experienced leading workers and a broad material-technical base.

Despite this, [word indistinct] and crude oil in these trends during the past 5 to 7 years cannot be overlooked. The course toward quality, effectiveness, the highest economies are, therefore, to be considered as the most pressing imperative of the day. It applies to everybody, everywhere, in production and in the nonproduction sphere. This is where attention must be focused: The quality of work, the increase in output, the use by management of economic pressure to promote necessary changes which must be geared toward increasing the overall effectiveness of the economy.

If we compare our development of social labor productivity, cost-efficiency in the utilization of raw materials, the effectiveness of basic assets and investments, and the speed with which we assimilate new findings of science and technology with what exists internationally and if we take a look at the dynamics of the development of international specialization and cooperation in production, it becomes obvious that our economy still has much catching up to do. We have to openly face this truth, compare our reality, our level of achievement with the world, and measure our results on world competition.

Through our technical-economic potential we are closely connected with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and we have extensive trade and cooperation also with the rest of the world. We have to take into account the standard of world goods and the trends of world trade today in formulating our future technical-economic interests.

Allow me a few remarks with regard to topical questions concerning the fulfillment of this year's tasks and the preparation of next year's plan. Efforts are being stepped up at works and enterprises to dischanrge the tasks with honor. However, what we want is not the fulfillment of the plan for gross output without regard to structural utility, or the fulfillment of the plan in one's own enterprises at any cost. What we want is that the structure of production respects the needs of others, of the foreign and domestic markets, of investment construction and deliveries of supplies, in other words, the needs of the entire national economy. However, what do we sometimes see? The imbalance in the supply-and-demand relationship has without doubt been deepened this year, and the situation with regard to the supplies of accessories and spare parts to final products has worsened in some spheres. However, the difficulties of the beginning of the year cannot be used as an excuse forever. Some enterprises only have their own interests in mind and disregard the demands of others although these demands involve effective production which is important to society as a whole. And thus there is a shortage of various materials, parts, components, which makes it impossible to complete manufactured goods and finish investment projects. This lowers the efficiency of our entire joint work.

We still have 4 months of the current year ahead of us. We are convinced that ministers and general directors, on the basis of concrete and clearly explained programs on how to fulfill the plan at individual production-economic units and enterprises, will direct work in such a manner as to decisively reduce tension and material disproportions in the national economy. There is no room for speculation, as some economic organizations would have it, that there would be extensive adjustments to the plan this year. Instead of actively safeguarding it, they demand that the plan be reduced. The planned effect would of course then not be attained. However, according to them the means for remuneration should be retained. This course of action, understandably, need not be expected. We are determined to consider only those facts which due to external influences affected enterprises and production-economic units when these enterprises and units could not cope with them on their own.

This year, especially as a result of the energy difficulties in the first 2 months, we have not attained the desired ratio between the growth of average wages and the growth of labor productivity. Although the situation is improving with every month, it is necessary to take care that the paid-out wages are fully in keeping with actual productivity. A number of works are behaving in an exemplary fashion with regard to this. However, there are quite a few which have to considerably improve before the end of the year.

In connection with drafting the plan for next year it is necessary to proceed from the approved directive for economic development in 1980. However, we are, of course introducing a number of changes in this directive, in particular with regard to investment construction, changes which have simply been necessitated by the economic development to date. In this 5-year plan we are achieving a lower national income than planned. We cannot, and do not want to, live basically at the expense of future generations. Therefore the consumption of the national income has to be adjusted to its creation.

It is well known that we have been spending considerable sums over a long period for investment construction. Investment projects account for 32 to 33 percent of the national income, and this is a very high share by international comparison.

In spite of certain improvements on a number of major investment projects, we cannot be content with the overall development in construction. We have adopted the decision to substantially reduce next year the commencement of new projects and thus create a better point of departure for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We were guided in this both by the reduced creation of the national income, and especially by the discord between the investment plan and construction capacities and engineering supplies, including insufficient investment and design documentation. Extensive unfinished construction and the failure to meet completion deadlines of investments projects ties up much money and also negatively affects the level of efficiency. We must try to get quick returns on investments which produce the biggest effect including those which will process our own raw materials and those which will contribute to safeguarding materials proportions between enterprises.

This is a trend to be followed besides the fuel-energy basis in the coming year and in the 1980's. No matter how big the conflicts aroused between individual investors, the task to substantially reduce the commencement of projects in 1980 is in the interest of the national economy, in the interest of the whole society, and it is necessary to tackle it properly.

Comrades, dear friends: Fuel and energy--these are the most frequently used words in every language, and not only in the press, radio and television. They are also mentioned in political bodies, governments, various conferences, and the discussions of all those who in one way or another are involved in managing national economies. Energy in its various forms has come into the focus of attention of all who are considering not only the immediate but also the more distant future. And, of course, other people, too, think about this question. There is practically no one for whom it does not directly affect. The development of the production and nonproduction sphere characteristic of moderately and highly advanced states puts enormous demands on energy resources. There can be no doubt that the further growth of production, and social progress in general, to which developing countries, as distinct from the past, are also rightly aspiring, will increase this dependence on adequate energy supplies even further.

At the same time one must understand that the states of the developing world which extract oil and natural gas have an interest in making these resources last as long as possible since these resources often represent practically the only wealth they have and their only possibility of further development.

The figures in this respect are irrefutable. According to them the world consumption of energy is doubling every 14 years. With an annual increase of 5 percent--which is the average figure for the past 20 years--this consumption would by the turn of the century, the year 2000, exceed the level of 1970 by more than 4 times. All this taken together, presents the whole world with an increasingly urgent and, in the true sense of the word, vital question: How can one insure sufficient energy for further development? This question concerns everyone, even the most advanced and richest states. Naturally, it also concerns us with all its urgency.

We are well aware of the situation in our country with regard to the geological reserves of fuels, energy and other mineral resources. We do not have some of these at all. Others we have only in limited quantities. These are hard realities, but by no means cause for skepticism. We are convinced that mankind, as it has many times in the past, will succeed in coping with even such a cardinal problem as adequate sources of energy.

CEMA is giving priority attention to this very question and is adopting far-reaching concrete measures by means of long-term target programs and other programs. We are convinced that efforts to find new solutions to this literally global problem will sooner or later lead to closer cooperation between all states, since the interest in mastering it is shared by all despite differences in social systems.

It is obvious that our country does not want to be and will not be left out. During the past 30 years, the extraction of coal has increased by 70 percent and last year it reached 28 million tons. The extraction of lignite has increased to 95 million tons; that is, by four times. The consumption of crude oil has increased 37 times and has reached 18.7 million tons. We have achieved a greater increase in gas production. The production and consumption of electric power has increased in the last 30 years nine times and reached 69 billion kilowatts. The total capacity of power stations has increased from 2,600 megawatts to 16,200 megawatts. These certainly are not small figures and they well document the care which we have devoted to this sphere. Even though we have now a (?firm) fuel-power base, we have to think about a number of serious problems.

Some years ago, here in Ostrava, we had already spoken about the basic plans of the party and government for balancing our fuel and power balance sheet for the future. There are three basic ways to deal with this matter: maximum utilization of our own sources of fuels, both coal and above all lignite; cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member states; and the redirection of our efforts on the construction of nuclear power stations and the achievement of a more fundamental change in the economic utilization of power sources and raw materials on the whole. During the last 2 years, the correctness of the analysis carried out has been confirmed by the development and outlining of directions of economic strategy of the Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek national enterprise [heavy machinery plants]. However, at the same time it has been shown that the situation is changing much faster than we have assumed.

The prices of primary types of energy, such as crude oil and natural gas, are growing in capitalist states and developing countries by a rate which exceeds even the boldest forecasts. Seven years ago the price of a barrel of oil was $2. At the beginning of this year it already was $14, that is, seven times more. In the past few months it has cost $24.

Moreover, we have to take into account that this is by no means a passing short-term matter. Everyone understands that these changes cannot but affect our economy as well. And it is not merely a matter of crude oil. This applies also to natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, rubber, wool, cotton, grain, and some foodstuffs.

If up to now we have succeeded in countering this development up to a point, this has been and remains above all thanks to our alliance with the Soviet Union. However, not even the Soviet Union can alone meet the growing needs of the socialist countries. Furthermore, it has to search for fuel and energy resources and raw materials in ever more distant areas and very difficult climatic and geological conditions which enormously increase the cost of extraction and transport. Despite this the price of crude oil and natural gas from the Soviet Union is for us still more than one third lower than the price prevailing on the capitalist markets.

In order to secure an adequate amount of fuel and energy, we spend close to one-third of our industrial investment. Even so this very issue remains one of the most serious limiting factors affecting the development of our national economy today and in particular in the 1980's. This is true even if we envisage that the consumption of energy will increase at a considerably slower rate compared with the current 5-year plan.

These facts require us to alter our existing prognostications for the 1980's with regard to our imports of crude oil and natural gas. The fact is that after 1980 we will be able to procure further increments in the import of crude oil only from the nonsocialist countries with all the attendant phenomena, particularly concerning the haphazard increase in prices. All this compels us to restrict the consumption of liquid fuels to a minimum and use them only in such instances where they are either technically or economically irreplaceable by other kinds of fuel.

Natural gas is a similar case. As is known, we envisaged that in 1981 we would be importing natural gas from Iran. The amount of this imported natural gas was to have reached 63.6 billion cubic meters by 1985. At present, we are unable to count on these supplies. Naturally, we have not remained idle; we are negotiating other possibilities but as yet without concrete results. What is certain, however, is the fact that even in the best instance, we have to calculate that we will be getting substantially lesser increments of natural gas than we would have been getting had we received supplies from Iran. This will naturally compel us to take important measures regarding its consumption.

The principal long-term solution of the fuel and energy balance is the utilization of the nuclear energy. In keeping with the conclusions of the 15th congress, we are creating prerequisites for developing the nuclear energy complex; we are actively joining in the multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member states and we are also expanding in this sphere our cooperation with the Soviet Union.

During the past period a whole number of important agreements have been concluded concerning both the construction of nuclear power plants and the production of the corresponding technological equipment. At the recent 33d CEMA session a multilateral agreement was signed on specialization and cooperation in the manufacture and delivery of equipment for power plants for the period of 1981-90. According to that agreement we will manufacture for our own needs as well as for export basic kinds of equipment of primary circuit, such as reactors, (?steam generators), volume rank condensers and other kinds of equipment. With this, Czechoslovakia will rank among the not too numerous producers of this equipment, which naturally has (?good) prospects.

Putting the first block of the nuclear power plants, Voronezh 1, in Jaslovske Bohunice on a trial operation heralded the beginning of an era in our country of the industrial utilization of nuclear energy. By the end of the current year, we intend to start a trial run of the second block. Two more blocks in Jaslovske Bohunice and four blocks in Dukovany are being constructed each of which has the uniform capacity of 440 megawatts. These six blocks are to be gradually put into operation by 1985. It is essential to take every step possible to insure that their construction continues in accordance with a timetable as their capacities represent a decisive and irreplaceable share in the increment of the electricity generating capacities in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Furthermore, we are making preparations for the construction of a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 1,460 megawatts with four VV 440 reactors in Mochovce in the District of Levica. The first block of this power station should be commissioned and connected to the grid by the end of 1985.

On the basis of an agreement with Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, during his visit in our country last May, we are preparing concrete proposals for cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants of unit capacity containing blocks of 1,000 megawatts. And in working on the concept of our long-term intensions, we are at the same time examining the possibilities of utilizing nuclear energy sources for the supplies of (?steam).

We do not conceal the fact that the program for the development of nuclear energy is highly demanding in every aspect. We are however conscious of the fact that for us it literally is vitally necessary. Its fulfillment to the planned extent and within the timetable is manageable, naturally, on the condition that there be a radical improvement in the preparation of investment and design and, generally speaking, in the management of this entire sphere. This is within our own capacity.

If we take into account the situation and the difficult conditions in the procurement of an increment of gas and liquid fuels, coupled with the possible extent of the construction of nuclear power plants, it is clear that the requirement of the growth of coal and lignite output is today even more urgent. From the preliminary calculations about the minimal requirements of fuels and energy it emerges that as far as brown coal is concerned its output ought to attain the minimal target of between 105 and 106 million tons in 1985. Compared with the plan for this year this would represent an increase of approximately 9 million tons. This is undoubtedly a big task the attainability of which will have to be verified. In order to fulfill it, it will be necessary to multiply the joint effort of mining undertakings, engineering and construction organization, and especially transportation.

[Words indistinct] of coal fields is the basic prerequisite for developing coal extraction, attaining the greater and more efficient utilization of large-scale mining equipment and securing the deliveries of new large-scale mining machines and long-distance belt transport systems in the required timetable and to the required extent. Together with this it is necessary to speed up the commissioning of capacities now under development. This particularly concerns [word indistinct] of the colliery (Bilan) and colliery (Vrchon) and to intensify the preparation for mining at other suitable (?sites).

During the current 5-year plan in North Bohemia we will strip, shift and replace more than 1 billion cubic meters of earth. This is an amount which exceeds the volume of the highest Egyptian pyramid by 400 times, or to use an even better illustration, this is a quantity which would (?cover) the territory of greater Prague with 2 meters of earth.

For a number of years, however, the plan was not being fulfilled. The [word indistinct] was growing but the plan was not fulfilled. Since 1976, the decrease in growth compared to what it should be according to the plan has not been stopped yet. The shortfall represents today over 14 million cubic meters. And this caused a disproportionately low level of readiness [words indistinct]. Engineers at overburdened complexes have to solve their problems. And the organization of extraction and maintenance in some places also causes breakdowns and low productivity of [words indistinct]. We are fully aware of the importance of the coal fields in the town of Most for the smooth supply of coal to the national economy, above all for power stations. The government has adopted a number of concrete measures to assure the deliveries of the necessary giant excavating machinery and for the increase of its output, and for overcoming more quickly the shortcomings in the building of investment.

It is also necessary to reduce at the same time the negative influence of the mining and power industry and the broad industrial base on the environment of the North Bohemian Region. It is mainly for this reason that we have given priority to concentrating construction capacities on this area. This is not only for the construction of industrial enterprises, but also for the construction of housing estates, schools, networks of shops, roads and railways. It is necessary, above all, to bear in mind the cleanliness of the atmosphere in this region. This is a very extensive investment technologically and it is a program which requires time. The fulfillment of this program is considerably behind schedule and it is not possible to (?postpone it any further).

In the balanced fulfillment and overfulfillment of the extraction of lignite, and in the safeguarding of other production tasks, outstanding successes have been achieved for some time now by the working people of the Sokolov coal fields. We appreciate their great efforts and the purposeful creation of conditions for the further development of mining in the coal fields. There is a need to resolve the situation in the coal and lignite mines concern in Prievidza, where next to the complex mining-geological and technological conditions, the nonfulfillment of the plan is caused by a number of other factors. It is above all due to the lagging-behind of the prospecting of mineral deposits, the low [words indistinct] and maintenance of the machinery, and the high percentage of [words indistinct].

In the case of coal, we reckon basically on keeping the present level of extraction. At first glance it could seem that this is an easy task, but to overcome the worsening mining conditions in the Ostrava-Karvina coal fields and in the mines of the Kamenouhelne Doly [Hard Coal Mines] concern in Kadno will not be done without considerable efforts. During the next 5-year plan, the average depth of mining in the Ostrava-Karvina coal fields will increase by about 65 meters and the share of mining from [word indistinct] seam which are characterized by uneven (?thickness) will more than double. It will not be easy to fulfill the necessary tasks in extracting from seams endangered by [words indistinct] these great problems will need a number of measures. First, it will be necessary to create conditions which will increase the preparedness of mining-technological experts in individual enterprises for the next [word indistinct].

The necessary (?results) have to also be achieved in the drilling of new mining projects. Great attention has to be paid to further improving [words indistinct] (?mining network) and this is a decisive condition for reducing the overtime work of miners [word indistinct]. We have to pay special attention to achieving a balance between the structure of extractible deposits and the deposits really extracted, and the increase of the number of working people which would enable mining work to be reduced during nonworking days. This is why a number of socioeconomic measures were adopted which we want to deepen further and which are to further improve the condition of those employed in mining. The programs adopted in this sphere--and I am thinking above all of housing construction--however must not only be adopted, but also consistently implemented. The worsening conditions in which coal and lignite have to be mined result in the fact that as early as the next 5-year plan the cost of extracting coal for power generation [energeticke uhli] will increase substantially. According to expert estimates the overall cost to society for each ton of power-generating coal which is converted to standard units of fuel will be 25 to 30 percent higher than in the current 5-year plan. Therefore, it is indispensable to observe maximum economies both in extraction as well as in consumption.

In the economic utilization of fuels and energy and in the development of the demands of energy consumption, a fundamental change must be achieved in the production and nonproduction spheres. This is not a new task, what is new is the size of the necessary economies. According to preliminary calculations the economies in primary energy resources during the Seventh 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 must be substantially greater than (?what we achieved before). We regard this target as justified above all because current consumption is enormously high. As against our seven tons of standard fuel per capita, the FRG, Japan, France, Sweden, Austria, the GDR, the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic have a considerably lower consumption. The potential possibilities for these economies represent such considerable values as 20 to 30 million tons of standard fuel each year. Understandably, we must take into account that attaining this is a rather long-term prospect which will not come about without great investment and material funds.

Even though we have lately been able to notice certain changes in the approach and greater initiative of leading workers in the production and nonproduction sphere concerning economies of fuels and energy, we cannot be content with the results achieved. The share of economies achieved by changes in the structure of production, by the introduction of new technologies and a more pronounced application of scientific-technical progress is still low. Were we to continue at this pace we would not achieve much. [sentence indistinct] therefore it is absolutely indispensable that we exert ourselves and develop much greater efforts and (?discipline).

The stated demands must then also be projected into all the work on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on long-term prospects. The basis for this is the long-term program for the rationalization of consumption, economies, and utilization of all types of fuels and energy the compilation of which has been ordered by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. A draft of this type of program has been prepared. It contains not only concrete spheres of economies and better utilization of fuels and energy, but reflects in its entirety the development conditions of the Czechoslovak economy [few words indistinct]. The solutions focus on a number of spheres. We must above all continue in the rationalization of the consumption of fuels and energy in all branches of production. In a series of our enterprises, as we all well know, we have various equipment which is considerably uneconomical, compared to the desired energy effectiveness, because it is obsolete and of a low technical standard. The program proposes measures which should save almost 2 million tons of standard fuel in this sphere in 1985 compared to 1980.

An important place in this is given above all to power generation and engineering. Thus, for instance, by adjusting and reconstructing selected groups of power plant equipment it is possible to improve the operational parameters of the 110 MW and 200 MW power sets which predominate in our system. This would have the aim of reducing the standard consumption of fuel.

More difficult to solve, and only in the more long-term prospect, is the excessive consumption of fuels and energy caused by obsoltete technologies in the production of a series of high-energy consumption products. This involves such products as steel, aluminium, calcium carbide, some technologies in the production of ammonia, etc. The program concretely accounts for these problems, too.

Another area of possible savings is the reduction of demand for the use of (?steel). This concerns above all engineering and the building industry. [passage indistinct] the saving of 1 ton of (?steel) also means saving 1 ton of standard fuel (?such as) coke, heating oil and natural gas.

Pronounced savings can also be achieved in housing construction. For each new housing unit, including building and construction materials, around 50 tons of standard fuel is needed. On the other hand the purposeful modernization of older apartments is not only cheaper, but also makes considerably lower demands for energy. Over the past few years the demolition of apartments in our country has taken place on a large scale and in this field we have become one of the leaders in the world. Thus, for instance, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan about 300,000 apartments are to be demolished; this is almost half of the increase in new apartments. If, for instance, we decrease the number of demolitions by 50 thousand to 70 thousand during the 5-year period, particularly in other areas, not in (?mining) areas, and modernize older apartments, it is possible and realistic to expect to save not only investment funds, but also at least 300,000 tons of standard fuel each year.

In the forefront there looms most urgently the need to consume and economize oil products, in particular engine fuel, more effectively.

This, above all, concerns transportation and future development targets in this sphere have to be adjusted to optimum energy consumption. Thus, for example, in municipal public transportation we will promote the development of trolley and trolleybus transportation at the expense of bus transportation which, moreover, will have favorable ecological consequences. In the transportation of goods we want to concentrate on expanding the use of the means of transportation which make the lowest demands on energy, i.e., railroad and water transportation. In road transportation it will be necessary to give reference to public transportation which is more favorable from the energy point of view than enterprise-run transportation. To reduce the demand for engine fuel we have outlined tasks for the construction of more economical engines and for a more economic use of vehicles.

Understandably, we want to keep abreast of efforts elsewhere in the world and we will also pay attention to the development of unconventional energy sources such as solar energy, the utilization of geothermal energy, etc. However, one must be aware that these new forms can provide us in the next 10 years with only tens of thousands, or at the very most several hundred thousand tons of standard fuel annually. Meanwhile, we are even now losing millions of tons of standard fuel by not utilizing waste and secondary energy sources, in particular in the metal and chemical industries, compressor stations of long-distance gas pipelines, used engine oil or [word indistinct] waste of all kinds. Measures we are considering in these areas would make it possible in 1985 to raise the energy [word indistinct] to the extent of more than 1.5 million tons and in 1990 by more than 2.5 million tons of standard fuel.

It is also necessary to make use of sources that can be provided by burning common refuse. Although we manufacture and export refuse-incinerating plants of a good technical level, only one new refuse-incinerating plant has been built in our country in the post-war period. The construction of refuse-incinerating plants not only contributes to our energy sources but has at the same time favorable consequences for clean air. It is necessary to carry out investment in this respect, resolve the questions of preparations for the construction of refuse-incinerating plants in terms of their design, and to pursue these projects to their satisfactory conclusion to enable us to utilize this field as well.

Another path open to us is the optimal utilization of small-scale hydroenergy sources. After the end of World War II, these sources were still intensively used [words indistinct] to drive machines and generate electricity in small-scale hydroturbines. Later, in view of the different situation with regard to fuel and energy sources, these resources were not used, were not renewed and in more than one case were discontinued. It will be necessary to restore these turbines wherever it is useful and possible. This source of energy may be small in scale but today in view of the substantial increase in the price of energy it can be effective. In its total, this can mean a not small, readily available energy (?source).

The prepared program for fuel and energy economies represents a very exacting task which has great significance for society as a whole. It is not and cannot be the affair of only fuel and power workers. It is a task of the responsible workers in all sectors of production, and the main thing now is to insure that the individual proposals, after they have been discussed and approved in the relevant bodies, are properly worked out in details and included in the relevant investment intentions, in the time sequence and thus embodied in the binding customer-supplier relations.

As you know we carried out an adjustment of retail prices of fuels, electricity and gasoline in July. Before they were adjusted, these prices had been in effect since 1953. With the exception of gasoline, these prices had not been changed for the entire quarter of a century and had been considerably below the level of prices prevailing in our country before World War II. And every one knows, after all, how much the circumstances have changed with regard to the cost of imports, extraction and production of these sources. To this you must add the fact that our households have undergone great changes in terms of equipment of durable, energy demanding goods. During the past 3 years alone, this was reflected in the growth of consumption of electricity by domestic consumers by more than 25 percent. If the growth in the consumption of fuels and energy in the nonproductive sphere and among the population continued after the year 1980 at the same rate as during the first years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, this would draw away two-thirds of the increment in joint consumption considered for the Seventh 5-year plan. It is therefore essential to slow down this growth if we are to come to grips with the fuel and energy problem inour economy.

To rationally utilize fuels and energy--and the adjustment of retail prices will contribute to this--requires of course changes in consumer habits and eliminating the wasting of these valuable social resources.

When working out the future goals of the fuel-power management, we must not forget the problems of the present days. We value positively that by an exceptionally effort, including the devoted work on Saturdays and Sundays, working people of the coal mining industry have managed before the Day of Miners to eliminate the shortfall caused in the first months of this year. To fulfill the annual plan of extraction will require some (?effort) yet.

The Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the government have, on the basis of a critical analysis, adopted concrete measures for preparing for the next winter. These measures are connected with the extraction and transportation of coal, the supplies of the national economy and the supplies of fuel and energy to the populations. They are connected with preparing production enterprises for the winter and building the fuel-power (?base). We appreciate the fact that the stocks of coal in power stations are higher and that the preparation for the winter on the whole is progressing better. However, we cannot be satisfied, comrades, esteemed friends. Last winter has been a too expensive lesson. Subjective causes, and let us all admit them according to the level of our responsibility, have prevailed here. We are thus convinced that all sections will approach the preparation for the winter with regard to the fuel-power situation and the fulfillment of set measures with initiative and with fuel responsibility.

Comrades, the Sixth 5-Year Plan is coming to ane end. It is necessary to learn from its experiences how to set up a (?long-term) plan for 1981-(?1982). It is clear that the main task remains: To what extent and at what levels in the next 5-Year period will we be able to improve the utilization of materials, raw material and energy and turn them into products of high technological standard and quality? How to achieve the optimal values through the [word indistinct] work of research workers, designers, a quality work of technicians, and workers and (?farmers). The level of the standard of this process can only be measured by [words indistinct] if compared with the world, comparing ourselves with international standards.

The rate of improvement of the quality of our work has to be faster than it has been until now. At the same time, it is necessary to realistically evaluate the conditions and possibilities in individual branches and spheres and set challenging but realistic goals.

(?The local) rate of the economic development, which for reasons of international connections have to be in the next 5-year plan [word indistinct], have to be accompanied by greater results then to which we are accustomed. The extent to which we improve the quality of our work, equals the extent to which we improve our life. The quality of work is the decisive factor in increasing the standard of living of the people.

The experiences from this 5-year plan, and not only this one, convince us very much that we cannot by ourselves determine the quality and technological standard of our work [words indistinct]. The way to a more rapid advancement is achieved through integration and cooperative production with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, as well as through cooperation with the rest of the world. Slow progress in this sphere, old ways of thinking, autarkic considerations--simply the idea to solve everything by ourselves--is an obstacle to the efforts to raise the technical level of the economy and reduce its demands for energy and materials. At all levels of management thought must be given to ways of developing international cooperation, with whom to do it and how to pool efforts so that we produce what we need at home and what is in demand in the world.

In drafting the Seventh 5-Year Plan we must, at all levels, take care that our economic objectives are in all respects fully provided for materially, that individual production programs be backed by the provisions of the necessary materials, supplies and (?components). [sentence indistinct]

Investment construction must be directed, above all, at resolving existing material disproportions. If we want higher performance we must not constantly postpone the development of support branches, the expansion of capacities where needed deliveries have been in short supply for years, and which are then solved, and only partially, intermittently, mostly by very expensive imports.

The considerations to date in investment construction as they have been developed in production-economic units and ministries for the coming 5-year period have to be reviewed. Obviously, much will have to be reassessed.

Besides the fuel-energy sphere the investments which will have to be consolidated will be those which will produce the biggest effect and quick returns and which will be based on accessible raw materials, above all from domestic sources. It is true, there are many unfinished projects. Nevertheless, it might be worthwhile to consider whether it would not be better in the new conditions to halt some of the projects, and (?build) new, more effective ones.

Economic conditions are changing at home as well as in the world and we have to respect this in all directions. Traditional considerations and solutions adopted in former years and in different conditions (?are not always) a correct, optimum, or even a (?practicable) solution.

Let us take the example of the fodder base. This problem has for a long time burdened our national economy, especially its external (?side). In this sphere we are constantly and expensively importing in addition to the plan. The latest session of the party's Central Committee defined what is to be done in this direction in our agriculture, where the biggest [word indistinct] are. Raising the quality and expanding the fodder base, becoming basically self-sufficient in this sphere, enriching it with proteins, with other nutritious and health-promoting preparations, this is a road which has to be newly worked out, and translated into life in the coming 5-year period. Our entire economy, our research and particularly our industry has a basic part to play in this.

Look at such a key sector of world economy as micro-electronics. Here our lagging behind is evident. And what was the reaction to this up to now? This sector, which in the world today is already an industry, has developed in our country in a scattered way without the necessary priority being given to it. This is true in spite of the fact that it is a matter of key importance which throughout the world determines the rate of growth of labor productivity, considerable savings of manpower, a fundamental increase in the utility of goods, and great material and energy economies. This is why the development of this branch must occupy one of the foremost positions in our country in the next 5-year plan.

A profound analysis of the given economic development in every branch and in every sector in the entire national economy will demonstrate to us, in light of the world trends, how to draw up the concept of our next economic development. Our socialist economy has great potential. It has a material base as well as the [word indistinct] and to utilize it fully, orient it correctly, newly shape and direct it is the (?aim) of the work on the drafting of the concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Word indistinct] system of [word indistinct], too, must correspond to these basic requirements. Increasing our effectiveness, quality and performance is unthinkable unless we change our ways, style and methods of management, planning and financing. We know that some mechanisms, criteria of evaluation and [word indistinct] which have been applied in the existing system, have lost their original effectiveness and some of them even work against our intentions and efforts.

(?After) the first period some changes in the system [few words indistinct]. They are beginning to gradually have their effect. Measures of a more fundamental character have already been discussed in their main aspects by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and by the federal government and we are working them out in more specific detail so that they can be applied in practice in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

What do we want to achieve in particular by these changes? Above all to insure that enterprises and production-economic units and working collectives have much more than the material incentives which they've had up to now in the actual attained results of their activity which must be in line with the demanding requirements of both the domestic and foreign markets.

We need to quicken the pace in particular with regard to increasing the technical and economic standard of our products and the rate of their innovation. Without a strong and all-round economic pressure on the performance and economies this would, of course, not be possible. After all, we cannot be permanently creating conditions for our enterprises that are in essense protecting them from the influence of world development. This would merely slow down our economic development compared to the world at large.

Production-economic units must be (?assessed) economically much more effectively (?if we are) to (?disregard) the present situation when the dictum is that only those who sell more cheaply will withstand competition is not quite applicable. Today, another criterion applies in the world: Those who sell well and earn well are those who can offer better products, which are intelligently manufactured, and those who keep abreast of innovations. Products of the first class technical level have an increasingly [word indistinct] growth in world trade and in essence they never have any crisis as far as their sale is concerned. Some production-economic units in the manufacturing sector have made considerable progress in this respect. What we need however is this to take place on an increasingly greater scale.

We are striving to insure that such conditions and rules are created, not only in the state plan but also in other instruments and the whole mechanism of management so that together they can better link the activity of enterprises with the real processes of our economy and the world economy. In this we have in mind not only the degree of influence of foreign imports and export prices on enterprises but also the overall economic and credit conditions under which their products are sold. This will lead in a different way to a more marked differentiation of earnings by enterprises and thereby also by individuals, in accordance with their true contribution to society. It is necessary to provide material incentives for everyone through an active wage policy and the consistent application of socialist remuneration in accordance with the amount and quality of the work done. This is naturally a very sensitive political question but the principle merits consideration: The one who works more and better is the one who earns more must be put into practice much more consistently in our country.

The main issue is to increase the role and function of the national economic plan. This is only possible if economic development is linked to internal realities and is appropriately adjusted to them to a much greater degree. This applies both to the planning center and individual ministries as well as to all other levels of management.

The effort to correct the present situation cannot be connected only with what steps will be taken by the central bodies. We know at the same time that in a part of the enterprise-economic sphere the present situation is unsuitable. Generally, we can say that the level of enterprise plans has fallen. They are being worked out without the necessary linking-up to technological and production possibilities and in frequent cases even (?people know about it). In enterprises a number of production norms are out of date and are far from corresponding to the present situation in technology. Also the practical, day-to-day management of working teams and production is not demanding enough; there is irresponsibility, lack of discipline is ignored without a word, in some places activities which have not all been carried out are being paid for, a poor utilization of working hours is tolerated and other [word indistinct].

A proper utilization of working hours requires a good organization of work, consistent control and obviously also the courage to confront careless and irresponsible people. We want honest and quality work and everyone has to be aware of the fact that if the consumer is to be satisfied the quality of the production has to improve a lot. There is no other way to do this.

Everyone knows that the leadership of our party and the government has been trying since 1969--even after radical changes in the price development of raw materials, fuels and power took place in the world at the end of 1973--to constantly increase the output of the economy and thus create conditions for increasing the standard of living of the people. Six weeks have passed since the government adopted a serious decision to increase some retail prices. We have not made this step with a light heart. We know well such measures can be hardly popular even with those who follow the economic development in our country and in the world and try to understand it.

Are we to avoid, comrades, the necessary economic measures only because they are so-called unpopular? The facts are decisive, are they not? These are real situations and we cannot afford to ignore them if only because we are in favor of a healthy and all-round development of our society in order to better satisfy both the personal and social needs. To act in a different way would mean to be aware of serious consequences in the future. We cannot and do not want to live at the expense of the future generations.

Due to the consequences of a number of causes--and I've talked in detail about the internal causes and concerning the external causes there is, above all, the unprecedented growth of prices on the capitalist markets--we are not achieving the planned level of the national income in this 5-year plan. We have to adjust the use of the national income in order to have it correspond to the real results of our work. It is necessary to limit investment and in this way contribute significantly to the economic equilibrium. And in other spheres of the utilization of the national income, too, it is necessary to prepare concrete measures with greater economizing and savings. And in connection with this development it is also necessary to direct, in a planned way, the growth of personal consumption. It is clear that the constantly increasing prices of imported raw materials and materials, above all from capitalist states, cannot be mechanically reflected in our retail prices. We shall not, and we do not have to, bring the spontaneous price development in the Western world to our country. But we cannot just ignore this very real trend in the world. This is why we decided in favor of adjusting retail prices in certain areas where a higher price can contribute--and we are convinced that this will be the case--to slowing down the growth in consumption, particularly in the area of heating fuels, gasoline and diesel oil and energy.

In adjusting retail prices, it is not possible to overlook the relation between these prices and the interests of production and their stimulating role in meeting the requirements of the domestic market. It is necessary to create in production such economic conditions that would stimulate enterprises to insure the full satisfaction of demands on the market. Producers, as it is known, are interested--and this is right that it should be so--not only in the level of wholesale prices of the goods supplies on the domestic market but also in supplies measured in retail prices. It is desirable for the producer to calculate more often what value, expressed in retail prices, he produced out of one kilogram of wool, cotton or other materials, for instance, in terms of goods for adults and what value in terms of children's goods.

Naturally, we want to further intensify this stimulus in order to insure that it becomes much more in the interest of the producer to fully satisfy the demands of the consumers in providing good supplies on the market and in offering a wider range of goods. At the same time we say frankly that the adjustments of prices we carried out are to influence economies in the consumption of these goods. Society, the government, none of us can be indifferent whether the dearly acquired resources, be they from outside or domestically produced, are husbanded well or wasted. Wastage is a malpractice which must be fought by all available means that are in keeping with the principles of socialist society. The change in the way the state contributes to children's clothing generated the greatest amount of attention among our public. What was involved was the removal of the existing preferential retail prices and the transfer of this support for families with children into family allowances to the extent of Kcs2,006,000,000 annually. This is an amount which is somewhat higher than the amount previously provided by way of preferential retail pricing. Thus these funds are getting fully into the hands of families with children while we are preventing, at the same time, those sharing in the former preferential pricing for whom it was not really meant, as was the case before in case of foreign tourists and some adults.

Naturally, in the adjustment of the prices of children's clothing there occurred a considerable greater differentiation of prices than had been the case before the adjustment, particularly in the kinds of goods with a high share of high quality raw materials and work in which also there was the greatest interest and which disappeared particularly quickly from the market and in which case the demand of mothers was certainly not satisfied. A leveling of prices leads nowhere; it merely weakens the effort to better satisfy the requirements of people and raise the technical and economical standard of the product. A differentiation of prices in accordance with the quality and utility features was thus a direction which was correctly projected into the adjustment of retail prices, in this case children's clothing.

We are naturally aware of the fact that these measures cannot be manifested equally in individual households because the level of consumption by individual families in this area of children's clothing is still considerably different. Neither do we conceal the fact that we also want to create more effective pressure to achieve greater economies. Naturally, the most important matter is to produce cooperation through trade, for which conditions have been created and are being further created, to insure that gradually--naturally this is not possible to achieve in 1 day--there will be children's goods in various price ranges and in sufficient quantity on shelves and that the demand will be fully satisfied. And we are convinced that our producers by means of cooperation through trade will deal with this within a short period.

The demand for high effectiveness and thrifty management understandably does not concern production alone, but in practice also applies to the state and administrative apparatus and by the same token also to the entire nonproduction sphere, not excluding some public organizations.

Analyses show, and people are justified in criticizing it, that the scope of the management and in particular the administrative sector is constantly and unprofitably growing. This growth often does not result in an overall improvement of production and services, but on the contrary, in some cases there is a deterioration in operations and thriftlessness. In this sphere we are preparing measures which will lead to overall cuts in administration, the elimination of some of its superfluous parts, and better utilization of expert cadres. Understandably this is not meant as a once-and-for-all action, but as a systematic practice which will be a more permanent solution to raising the efficiency of the operation of management and administration and a better organization of labor in general.

The government has adopted a number of measures which will lead to more thrifty management. The consumption of gasoline for official cars in the current year is already reduced to the level of 1975 and the number of official cars will be reduced next year. Next year we envisage a further reduction in the consumption of gasoline by official cars by a full 20 percent. Other measures in the sphere of an improved and more economical utilization of state and social funds are being prepared.

The differences, which are sometimes very considerable, in the standard of work and the results of the work of individual levels of management, institutions, ministries, production-economic units and enterprises, have of course their important causes which involves the leading cadres, their overall level of achievements, abilities, their capacity to control, direct and organize. Management is a matter of people and on them depend the rhythm, the order and the course of affairs. This applies to the government as well as to the management of production-economic units, enterprises, workshops, design and development offices or the team of the chief technologists. This applies to all organizations and institutions.

We certainly have many people capable of management and of achieving very good results. These are people whom ideological and political maturity and their expert efficiency literally impels them not to reconcile themselves to the attained level and to shortcomings. They persistently seek new ways of overcoming difficulties and obstacles which hamper our advancement and prevent the interests of society as a whole from asserting themselves. They seek these new ways themselves in the working collectives which they manage. Understandably, they do not have an easy job, since in many cases they meet with a lack of understanding, a striving for an easy life and not enough goodwill. It is these management workers who have been, are and will remain a reliable support in the enforcement and implementation of the policy of our party. And the party's full trust and support has been, is and will be theirs.

On the other hand we all know from our own experience that some people act according to their own criteria. Without criticism they transfer their responsibility to others, to a higher level of management. They avoid necessary risks. In short they do not want to offend anybody. They keep their heads low, and think: Well, it will sort itself out somehow. All these issues have to be viewed today in a new light, much more sharply. Since it is obvious that the demands which are being made at these times on all spheres of our social activities, and thus on every citizen of our country, are growing, they concern above all people in leading positions at all levels of management.

Concrete cadre work has to be governed by these criteria. I mean in the sense that the most capable, politically and professionally most able people must be chosen for responsible posts and assessed according to the concrete results they achieve. In this we must not hesitate, albeit sympathetically and comradely, but uncompromisingly take action in the case of those who repeatedly commit errors or can no longer cope with their work. This is no contradiction with the principle of stability of cadres. It cannot be understood that if a person has held a leading position he is automatically guaranteed this office until he retires. Here I would like to recall Comrade Husak's words at the Central Committee session: Stability by no means signifies that we should postpone cadre solutions where stagnation occurs, where the realization of the policy of the party and the tasks of the economic plan is not insured, where a leading worker does not manifest the necessary political maturity, professional skills and moral qualities.

All these questions are closely connected with the interests of the enterprise and of individuals and need not always meet with the understanding of all. However, they have to be fought for since the implementation of the economic and the social program of the party and the National Front is in the interest of all of us.

Comrades, dear friends, the current stage of building socialism in our country makes growing demands on our entire society, on each one of us. The complex socioeconomic situation affects practically the entire world today and it is interwoven with innumerable threads of the mutual division of labor. Socialism which has so many times proven its indisputable advantages over other social systems will undoubtedly again prove itself in the method and result of its successful efforts in mastering present and future problems. We in Socialist Czechoslovakia, too, will master them. Our main wealth is honest work creating new values to the benefit of man, to the benefit of the contented life of people. Our main wealth is precisely these working people who are close to their country and are every day striving to give it an even more perfect and beautiful face.

Allow me, in conclusion, to again sincerely thank you, all the working people who in mines, power stations, gas works, in geology, in the uranium industry, at other places of work will provide for our national economy, for the entire society, what is fundamental and indispensable--fuels and energy. Let me praise the role of the teams of socialist labor, of comprehensive rationalization teams, of all those who fulfill their socialist pledges.

I am convinced that in implementing the demanding and difficult tasks which face us, the CPCZ and the entire National Front will have in you a traditional and firm support, that it can fully rely on you in creating a contented and happy life for our people, in attaining the bold goals of the development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

CORRESPONDENT ON U.S. CLAIM OF SOVIET TROOPS IN HAVANA

LD060152 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Otto Marquardt reports from Havana on the proceedings of the nonalined summit conference so far:

In my opinion one can now make a cautious initial summing up of this sixth summit. Close to 90 delegates have now spoken in the plenum and in the eight working groups--heads of state and government, foreign ministers, experts and heads of liberation organizations. The first thing to note is that Fidel Castro's speech, or rather his analysis of burning international questions, which he made at the opening session before he was made president of the nonalined states for the next 3 years, caused most of the delegations--and that is a fact--to work corrections into their prepared speeches, and in my opinion this was by no means to the disadvantage of the nonalined states.

It is said here that some of the U.S. media, for example, are recalling some of their reporters from Havana because the hoped-for row did not materialize. Many did not even bother to turn up, because of the simple fact that, in Fidel Castro's words, the sixth summit is taking place in Havana despite intrigues by the United States and its old and new allies. This led them to suspect that there would not be all that much to be gained here for imperialist media.

For this reason--and here is the second thing to note--U.S. radio stations, for example, are once again attempting to take refuge in lies. Since yesterday the sixth summit has again been the lead item in their news programs but after two lines on the subject they claim that 3,000 Soviet troops have arrived here in Cuba, and maintain that this is the source of considerable anxiety in Washington.

No one here knows what they are counting on in disseminating such total nonsense: On the fact that the consumers' gullibility will make them believe that the Cubans' guests could be influenced or that something destructive had to be set against the prevalent trend of anti-imperialist statements? What sort of aim is that? Where are the military and political considerations? It is said here that the affair is too transparent. Why would one burden such a positive conference with something of this kind, since it is clear that that would automatically offer imperialism, which is the last to play its hand, the opportunity to take aim at a division.

Cuba is all too familiar with this. For almost 20 years its opponents have tried to check its attraction through sabotage, blockades [words indistinct]. That brings me to my final point. Since Monday Cuba's president, Fidel Castro, has been president of the nonalined movement. It should be noted that Cuba is still under U.S. blockade. Nevertheless the greatest political gathering which has ever to have taken place in Latin America has taken place here. That is a fact which no one can ignore, unless it be at a cost which no one today can estimate.

NONALINED COUNTRIES REAFFIRM ANTI-IMPERIALIST STANCE

LD052122 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The participants in the sixth summit conference of the nonalined states in Havana are today halfway through their deliberations. Here is a review of the discussions so far from our special correspondent in Havana, Siegmar Krause:

It would of course be premature to try to appraise or assess the meeting at this stage. The deliberations are in full swing. There is a bustle of activity in the plenum, in the commissions and on the sidelines of the conference. On this third day of the conference one can safely say, however, that the vast majority of speeches to date--and there have been quite a number--show with very few exceptions that the representatives of the nonalined states are standing firm by the movement's fundamentally anti-imperialist positions. There is scarcely a speaker who has not referred to some statement or other in Fidel Castro's accurate analysis of the international situation and the place of the movement of the nonalined states in the world today.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES REPORT OF INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES

DW051311 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 5 Sep 79 DW

[Dr. Knut Hensler commentary]

[Text] Western news agencies as well as large FRG newspapers today unanimously describe the London International Institute of Strategic Studies as an independent institution. That means, they are trying quite obviously to avoid any connection with NATO departments or Western intelligence services. The report published today--we have learned--was written without any outside assistance, control and influence.

But this, dear listeners, is the crucial point, for, first, it is well known that many officials are employed by the London institute who previously were NATO staff members and still have relevant relations to the North Atlantic pact today. Second, the report which has just been published primarily consists of figures. Page after page is covered with figures on the quantity of Soviet tanks and submarines, divisions and troops or the quantity of missiles the Warsaw Pact states have.

Now one wonders, of course, how the London experts know these facts and details so well. Did they possibly count the troops on the spot? Or did they just use the figures released by Western intelligence services or allegedly first-class information from NATO archives? This would be a more reasonable assumption. How such reports of intelligence services are compiled and to which end they are published generously is sufficiently known. To put it briefly, the military capabilities of socialist countries are to be depicted as superior and aggressive, while the West's own armed forces are to be represented as being too weak. It is on the basis of this construed Soviet threat that the urgent necessity of stepping up one's own armament is stressed.

As I said, this is the going NATO formula and it is precisely in this way that the London institute proceeds in its latest report. The report talks about the danger of a change in the balance of forces in favor of the East bloc and underlines the necessity for NATO of modernizing and developing its armed forces. By the way, such conclusions were drawn by the institute in earlier reports already. What is new are only some details, for instance the passage dealing with the SALT II treaty.

As recently as one year ago it said in a similar report of the institute that Moscow and Washington at any rate should sign and ratify SALT II, otherwise an uncontrolled nuclear arms race would be inevitable. This time, however, after SALT II has meanwhile been signed the institute warns of the dangers the treaty will entail for the West.

There is but one way out of them, it adds, which is the introduction of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. So in this point too the London institute fully pursues the course of NATO. At the Brussels NATO headquarters where the introduction of these new weapons systems has been prepared since months one will very likely be specially satisfied today, for the London institute has backed up the NATO strategy of intensified armament by its welcome publication.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER

Visit to Dresden

LD051340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--Netherlands Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw was welcomed in Dresden today by Heinz Bernhardt, acting chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council. During the conversation, the guest and those accompanying him were briefed on the dynamic development of the bezirk, in which industrial production this year reached M40 billion and in which over 105,000 flats have been built or modernized since 1971. The first place the Netherlands foreign minister visited afterward was the old masters gallery of the Dresden state art collections.

End of Talks

LD051728 East German ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The talks between the GDR and Dutch foreign minister, Oskar Fischer and Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, have successfully concluded. The foreign ministers are understood to have made full use of the opportunity to exchange views on the development of bilateral relations and on current international issues.

They noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are proceeding without problems and--as shown by the cultural agreement signed on Tuesday--are being steadily widened to mutual benefit. Oskar Fischer and his Dutch colleague consider their shared or similar views on major bilateral and international issues encouraging for the efforts of both sides to continue cooperation on a broad basis in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of peace. This endeavor is in harmony with the basic purpose of the Helsinki Final Act.

Much time was devoted in the talks to consolidating peace and security, deepening international detente, ending the arms race and disarmament. They affirmed the need for continuing the process of international detente and undertaking effective steps toward disarmament. Both foreign ministers paid special attention to strengthening the regimen for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and ending all nuclear weapons tests. With equal thoroughness they discussed the possibilities of continuing detente in Europe and the role in this process of the 1980 Madrid conference of CSCE participants. It is understood that there are to be consultations of experts of both states on this topic.

The foreign minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, on Wednesday ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR with a visit to Dresden. Before his departure for Dresden, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer bid a cordial farewell to his Dutch visitor.

Commentator on Results

LD052328 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Netherlands foreign minister, Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, left the GDR this afternoon at the end of his 3-day official visit. The last place he visited was Dresden today. Here is a resume of the results of the visit by Gerhard Boehm:

This was the first visit of a Netherlands foreign minister to our republic, a return visit for that of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the Netherlands in 1977. This 3-day official visit, in the course of which Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw held negotiations with his GDR counterpart, met the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and was received by first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Werner Krolikowski, is one in a series of visits and consultations with leading politicians from a number of capitalist countries. Suffice it to recall similar contacts with the Swedish and French foreign ministers.

The outstanding event of the past 3 days was the signing of an agreement between the GDR and the Netherlands on cooperation in the scientific and cultural sectors. This cultural agreement is an important contribution to the further development of bilateral relations and to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. It provides for cooperation and exchange in the spheres of culture and art, education and science, and it fosters relations in the spheres of health and environmental protection. During the Netherlands visitor's talks with Erich Honecker, and in the dialog with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, tribute was paid to the development of relations between the two countries, which took place in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and which expresses the lasting interest of the two sides in peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation. Van der Klaauw reaffirmed his government's willingness to deepen inter-state relations with the GDR.

The fact that the two countries belong to different social systems and political-military alliances naturally makes for different ways of looking at certain things and events in the world. On important issues, however, as this visit by the Netherlands foreign minister showed, the standpoints either coincide or are similar, especially as regards the continuation of the policy of detente and the preservation of peace, which must be given absolute priority. In this context Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer voiced his anxiety that at that very moment, under some pretext or other, attempts were being made to justify the deployment of new weapons systems in Western Europe.

Foreign Minister van der Klaauw underlined the Dutch Government's view that political detente is inconceivable without simultaneous detente in the military sphere. He said that any form of arms race is a bad thing, and all possible ways of controlling and throttling the arms race must be looked for by every means and with united strength. The fact that both sides assessed the conclusion of SALT II as a significant step in the continuation of the process of detente is noteworthy.

All in all, the visit by the Netherlands foreign minister to the GDR has shown that despite belonging to different social systems, and notwithstanding some differences of opinion, it is possible to reach acceptable agreements in the interests of peace, detente and cooperation, and of peaceful coexistence.

OFFICIALS' MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY PUBLISHED

AU051241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Ton Duc Thang, SRV president; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, SRV premier, on the occasion of SRV national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, SRV premier, Hanoi.

On the SRV's national day we wish to extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you, the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly and government and to the fraternal Vietnamese people on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Council of Ministers and the People's Chamber and on our own behalf.

Under the Communist Party's leadership, the Vietnamese people have recorded successes of historic importance in their long struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. In implementing the decisions of the Fourth VCP Congress, the SRV working people are recording important achievements today in surmounting the consequences of the war and building the material-technical foundation of socialism.

As a stable part of the community of socialist states, the SRV is making an important contribution to strengthening the forces of peace, democracy and socialism in the world. The GDR firmly supports the SRV in defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity and against imperialist and international reactionary attacks.

Close relations of fraternal and solidarity cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism exist between the GDR and the SRV. We note with great satisfaction that, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the all-round cooperation between our two states has constantly intensified and become more fruitful.

We want to assure you that the GDR will continue to make every effort to constantly develop and deepen the fraternal relations and solidarity cooperation between our two states. We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Vietnamese people further great achievements in the building of a flourishing socialist Vietnam.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber.

HONECKER GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of cable sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to Libyan head of state Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the anniversary of the 1 September revolution]

[Text] To the leader of the Libyan revolution of 1 September Comrade Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

On the 10th anniversary of the 1 September revolution I wish to extend warm greetings and congratulations to you, esteemed Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, and to the members of the revolution leadership and to the friendly people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people and on my own behalf.

In the past 10 years the Libyan people have recorded remarkable successes in strengthening the country's political and economic independence and in the revolutionary restoration of their society and have thus gained the appreciation of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces.

I have noted with satisfaction that our two peoples are linked by relations of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity in the year of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution and the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Our personal meetings in June 1978 in Berlin and in February 1979 in Tripoli and our agreements have deepened the friendly cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The GDR will continue to firmly support the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the conspiracy of imperialism and the reactionary forces. I am convinced that our joint efforts will efficiently contribute to further unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and to the joint support for the peoples' just struggle for freedom.

Esteemed Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, please accept my sincere wishes for your personal well-being, good health and further successes in your responsible activity.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FINLAND CP CHAIRMAN VISIT

Honecker Toast

AU051115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Toast given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at dinner in honor of Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen at Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on 30 August]

[Text] Dear Comrade Saarinen, dear Comrade Sinisalo, dear Finnish comrades:

Permit me to cordially welcome you once more as leading representatives of the Finnish Communist Party. We are glad about your visit to the GDR, which again expresses the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party. The communists of our countries are linked by long-standing traditions of their common struggle. This struggle is aimed at implementing the ideals of the workers class and the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Our parties have experienced in a similar manner the brutal forces of fascism and reaction. During many years of illegality and with great sacrifices they unwaveringly struggled for peace, democracy and human dignity, for social progress and socialism. As we all know, it was German imperialism which not only drowned the 1918 November revolution in blood, but which in the same year also came to the aid of the Finnish reaction by dispatching troops in order to quench the heroic uprising of Finland's workers and to murder Finland's workers by the thousands. [paragraph continues]

At that time our countries' communists stood side by side, and today, too, we are struggling against the same enemies. The world-historical victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism has created the prerequisites for our parties to work under new conditions in the interest of the peoples.

Dear Finnish comrades, the communists and the people of the GDR highly appreciate what the fraternal Finnish party is doing for the social and national interests of Finland's working people, for peace, disarmament and social progress, for the unity of action of the communist movement. It fills us with great satisfaction that your party has developed into one of the strongest communist parties in the capitalist countries and is now an important factor in your country's life. We pay tribute to the essential contribution of the Finnish Communists to the assertion of an active Finnish policy of peace, to Finland's establishing friendly relations with the USSR, the GDR and other states of the socialist community. In this context I would like to recall that during President Kekkonen's visit to our republic the relations between the GDR and Finland were assessed as excellent and as living proof of the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Your current stay in the GDR, dear Finnish comrades, will give you an opportunity of seeing for yourselves how our country and the life of its people have changed for the better in 30 years of socialist development. You will be able to ascertain the working elan with which our people are implementing the goals adopted by the Ninth SED Congress. We are consistently implementing our program of growth, prosperity and stability. Of course this is not an easy task. To solve it requires us above all to increase the GDR's economic strength. Our country's workers, cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and all other working people are making great efforts to attain this objective. They know that the welfare of man is in the center of our entire policy.

What the GDR has accomplished in three decades was the result of the creative work of a free people which has realized self-determination and which is building real socialism in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The manifold initiatives of all classes and strata of our people in honor of our republic's 30th anniversary are a living expression of socialist democracy, of our party's close affinity with the working masses.

Dear Finnish comrades, our most important concern today consists in preventing another world war and in permanently safeguarding peace. This requires, above all, the limiting and ending of the arms race. It requires supplementing political detente by military detente. We regard the conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States as an important result, whose early ratification and coming into force is in the vital interests of all peoples. As has been confirmed during our deliberations today, we both agree that further great efforts are necessary in order to achieve new arms limitation measures and to attain disarmament.

NATO's efforts to step up its armament and the attempts of aggressive imperialist circles to alter the approximate military equilibrium conjure up serious dangers for peace. If certain NATO circles are seeking to pile up ever new mountains of weapons in West European states, including weapons with a tremendous power of destruction, then there is no reasonable justification for this whatsoever. All this must be resolutely opposed. The GDR continues to act in accordance with the principle of its foreign policy to create the optimal external conditions for the building of socialism. Thus it is contributing toward turning Europe into a continent of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Our two parties deem it rightly necessary for the communist and workers parties to intensify their joint actions in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament. Thus we act in conformity at the same time to the results of the Berlin conference of European communist parties. Just as our fraternal Finnish party, the SED is ready also to further develop its cooperation with social democratic and socialist parties in order to contribute toward safeguarding peace and disarmament. We welcome President Kekkonen's plan to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as an important initiative in the interest of European security.

Dear Finnish comrades, today's talks have shown once more that our two parties fully and entirely agree on the fundamental questions of our era. We are united by the same goals, united by Marxism-Leninism and by proletarian internationalism.

We are jointly struggling for the consolidation of the communist movement, for peace, security and social progress.

We wish the tested vanguard of the Finnish workers class, the Finnish Communist Party, which is fraternally allied with us, much success in its complex struggle to implement the decisions of its 18th party congress.

I beg you to raise your glass and drink to:

--The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Comrade Aarne Saarinen, Deputy Chairman Comrade Taisto Sinisalo, and the other members of the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party,

--The further strengthening of the Finnish Communist Party and the strengthening of its unity,

--The close, fraternal relations between the communists of the GDR and of Finland.

'Candid' Talks

LD032330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, expressed Monday his satisfaction at the successful visit to the GDR by the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party. During a press talk with GDR journalists in Berlin, which was also attended by Taisto Sinisalo, party deputy chairman, he emphasized in particular the meetings with leading SED officials and the numerous talks with working people, especially in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. He described the atmosphere of the meeting with SED General Secretary Erich Honecker as very candid, cordial and frank. "The visit has further consolidated the fraternal relations between the SED and the Finnish Communist Party, which are guided by the same basic principles," Aarne Saarinen stressed.

4 September Departure

LD042200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0936 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, led by party chairman Aarne Saarinen, which has been on a visit lasting several days in the GDR, left for home on Tuesday [4 September]. The Finnish communists were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other politicians.

DELEGATION HEAD ASSESSES VIENNA UNCSTD CONFERENCE

LD022107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[By ADN correspondent Joachim Koschak]

[Excerpts] Vienna (ADN correspondent)--The hitherto biggest UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development ended with the adoption of an action program in Vienna on Saturday.

"The socialist states take a positive view of the results of the conference. It will certainly contribute to an intensification of international cooperation in developing science and technology in all countries, especially in the developing countries." This was stated in an interview with ADN by state secretary Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, who led the GDR delegation during the second half of the conference. Still better preparation for the conference on the international level could have produced greater results, for instance, by making more effective use of the UN in the science and technology sector, and by the purposeful deployment of UN financial resources for the solution of the problems of the developing countries. The socialist states issued a statement concerning these questions at the end of the conference, which was incorporated into the conference documents. "At the initiative of the socialist states and the number of developing countries, the program of action stresses the great importance of halting the arms race and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures for the further development of science and technology for the good of mankind. The conference has shown that detente, peace and security are an indispensable prerequisite for effective scientific-technical cooperation throughout the world," Dr Stubenrauch said.

ACCORDS ON FUELS SIGNED WITH FRG

LD051131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--A talk has been held in the course of the Leipzig fair between GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and the secretary of state in the FRG Federal Economics Ministry, Dr Dieter von Wuerzen. Agreement was reached in the talk on the signing of long-term accords on the import of solid and liquid fuels from the FRG and the export of various mineral oil products to the FRG. The accords will be signed today.

THEORETICAL JOURNAL PUBLISHES ARTICLE BY HONECKER

LD051228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0632 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Under the heading "The Triumphant Progress of Socialism on German Soil," the GDR theoretical journal "EINHEIT" publishes in its latest issue--a double edition on the 30th anniversary of the GDR--a fundamental article by Erich Honecker. In the article the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State notes: "Our state has made a great contribution in order to insure that a war never again starts from German soil. Furthermore, our 30-year history bears clear witness to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The GDR's 30 years have been 3 decades of creative work by millions of working people." The ninth party program adopted by the SED outlines the prospects for communist construction. "We can justifiably say that socialism is successfully continuing its triumphant progress on German soil." "EINHEIT" also publishes articles dealing with fundamental principles by other leading GDR politicians.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT BY FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

Meeting With Losonczi, Puja

LD051106 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Parliament building on Tuesday afternoon. The talks, marked by a cordial atmosphere, were attended also by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Peter Kovari, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn.

Following this, the federal chancellor met with leaders of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by general secretary Istvan Sarlos.

Schmidt 'Satisfied' With Talks

LD051726 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Federal Chancellor Schmidt is very satisfied with the progress of his talks in Budapest so far. Deputy government spokesman Gruenewald told German journalists today that the "frank and very understanding" exchange of views with the Hungarian party chief Kadar had produced what the chancellor had hoped for.

Schmidt, who is on a 3-day official visit in Hungary, had a second meeting with Kadar today, which was mainly concerned with bilateral issues. According to sources in the German delegation, at the meeting, which lasted two and a quarter hours, both sides expressed a wish for a continuation of the policy pursued so far. Kadar described relations with Bonn as "correct" and economic relations as "satisfactory." Schmidt added that on the part of the Federal Republic, relations with Hungary were accompanied by great sympathy. He paid tribute to Hungary's flexible policy and Kadar's personal contribution to the country's development.

According to the same sources both sides wish to enlarge the mechanism of consultation and to include additional authorities.

Schmidt assured the Hungarian party chief that the Federal Republic stood by the policy of equilibrium and detente. The countries of Eastern Europe could rely on the eastern treaties and the agreements of Helsinki being carefully fulfilled. The chancellor stressed that the Federal Republic had no desire whatever to become a nuclear power. It was the aim of the Federal Government's policy to be a calculable and reliable quantity for its partners both in the West and in the East.

As expected, the Hungarian delegation expressed a wish for still greater liberalization of trade. Although 93.2 percent of Hungary's industrial trade items are already free from quantitative restrictions, Budapest hopes for still easier access for its exports. This afternoon Schmidt met the head of the Hungarian Government Lazar and highranking representatives of the Hungarian economy.

MTI: 'Cordial, Sincere' Atmosphere

LD051946 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 5, (MTI)--As already reported, official talks between the top-ranking representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany continued Wednesday at the HSWP Federal Committee headquarters in Budapest.

HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt established with satisfaction that relations between the two countries were developed fruitfully. Top-level meetings and political discussions have considerably contributed to it. They took a stand favouring that the two governments' representatives, who are effecting cooperation in practice, should have regular meetings in the future. The two sides agreed that economic cooperation, which holds a particularly important place and role in the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, requires further efforts from both sides. There is willingness towards this in both countries. The discussions also covered a wide range of international questions. The two sides agreed that detente serves the fundamental interests of countries and peoples and the further strengthening of this trend will play a decisive role in the development of the international situation. They laid similar emphasis on the need for concrete measures directed at disarmament and checking the arms race. For this reason, too, the two sides have welcomed the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic arms.

Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt spoke with satisfaction of the fruitfulness of the talks marked by a cordial and sincere atmosphere. In the morning, Helmut Schmidt and the members of his suite placed wreaths on German graves in the Rakoskeresztur cemetery. They also laid wreaths at the Kozma Street monument of martyrs who fell victim to fascism.

The top-ranking West German guests visited Visegrad during the day. They were accompanied by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy and Peter Kovari, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Helmut Schmidt conducted talks in the afternoon in the Parliament building.

Talks Conclude 6 September

LD060952 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--On the last day of his visit to Hungary Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a third and final talk with party chief Janos Kadar Thursday. The delegations of both sides were present at the meeting.

Kadar and Schmidt had stated their great satisfaction already after the first rounds of their exchange of views. The chancellor spoke about an open and most useful dialog, while the Hungarian party chief praised Schmidt as a "pleasant and good" partner with a "positive style." Despite the different systems in the two countries and despite their different offices, it had been easy to talk to each other, Kadar said during a dinner Wednesday night, arranged by Schmidt for his host. He stressed that the Hungarians hoped that the present course in the Federal Republic would continue.

VANCE REMARKS ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA NOTED

LD052306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Following earlier announcements in Washington, now Secretary of State Vance has also said that Soviet military units are stationed in Cuba. According to him these units have been there since the 1970's, and added that this unit of a relatively small strength does not pose a direct threat to the United States. Vance warned that this so-called Cuban affair must not be connected with the ratification of SALT II and in his opinion the debate in the Senate on the treaty must continue by all means.

U.S.-PRC LINKS NOT NECESSARILY HARMFUL TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD052250 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter announced in Washington that he would visit Beijing next year, before the presidential election campaign. He said that the date for his journey had not been fixed yet but according to his advisers the visit could take place next January.

For us this news item poses the question first of all whether this further spectacular development in the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement will render more difficult the struggle of the USSR and its allies in the arena of world politics or not. As things now stand, whatever happens on any side of the world-power triangle, danger exists for the deterioration of relations as regards the other two sides. This is, however, a general truth which can and must be interpreted anew in every concrete case.

At the moment we have good reason to believe that Carter, arriving in Beijing in January, will negotiate with the obligations and restrictions of the by then ratified SALT II with his Chinese hosts. If this is the case, no matter what he signs in Beijing, he cannot cause any dangerous uncertainty in the world. It cannot be ruled out either that Soviet-Chinese relations will overcome the complete deadlock: at least Moscow is making considerable efforts to achieve this.

Looking, without illusions, at the chances of the talks we cannot exclude failure either. In the present situation such a quick announcement of Carter's visit following the Beijing talks of Vice President Mondale gives me the impression that the main reason for the President's decision is to improve his chances at the election. Carter has a hard struggle to fight because the list of his successes is very short. His visit to China, the exotic country which excites the imagination of the average American, the country which was depicted for decades as the Red superenemy, promises to produce the desired effect. On the other hand, I think that there is no such rule in world politics according to which every U.S.-Chinese handshake is automatically a blow to our interests and endeavors.

GASPAR-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD041540 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--The Hungarian trade union delegation, which was visiting Romania under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), returned to Hungary on Monday. The SZOT delegation conducted negotiations with the representatives of the General Federation of Romanian Trade Unions headed by Chairman Emil Bobu, about current issues of the international trade union movement.

The Hungarian delegation called at Bucharest's heavy machine engineering works and met with trade unionists of the factory.

During his stay in Bucharest, Sandor Gaspar was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET CASTRO ON HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD031820 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 3, (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar Monday sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro, chairman of the 6th conference of the non-aligned countries' heads of states and government.

The cable reads: "The Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the nonaligned movement and declares solidarity with its fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. We esteem high and support the movement's initiatives helping effectively to maintain world peace, advance the process of detente, further the cause of disarmament and tackle the most crucial problems facing mankind.

"We are confident that the Havana summit of nonaligned nations--true to the noble and progressive traditions of the movement--will answer the central questions of international political and economic life in a way that complies with the interests of universal human progress and--by strengthening anti-imperialist cohesion among the countries belonging to the movement--will lay the foundations for a further headway in the struggle for the reinforcement of national independence, economic integrity and for the cause of peace and social progress.

"On behalf of the Hungarian people, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic wish your conference and just struggle be successful and pledge continued support for your efforts aimed at realizing the just objectives of the movement".

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR LIBYAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

AU051123 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Summary] On Thursday [30 August], a Hungarian Government delegation led by Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, traveled to Libya to attend the festivities staged on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. The delegation includes Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs. On the same day, also a delegation of the National Trade Union Council, led by its secretary, Gyula Virizlay, departed for Libya to attend the 1 September festivities in Tripoli.

GYENES HOLDS TALKS WITH LEBANESE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD052304 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes, party Central Committee secretary, had talks with Joseph Abu 'Aql, secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, who is spending part of his holiday in Hungary.

BRIEFS

KESERU-LED DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--At the invitation of Nikolay Timofeyev, the Soviet Union's minister of the timber and wood processing industry, a delegation led by Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, went to the Soviet Union on Friday [31 August]. The ministers will discuss cooperation in the area of the wood and furniture industry. Leading officials of the Soviet ministry welcomed Mrs Keseru at Moscow airport. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051429 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to SRV counterparts on SRV national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Comrade Phan Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, in Hanoi:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we send cordial congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the SRV national day to you and through you to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victorious August revolution of 1945, which was carried out by the heroic Vietnamese people led by the Marxist-Leninist party with President Ho Chi Minh at its head, resulted in the proclamation of the SRV, the first socialist state in Southeast Asia, and made an important contribution to the general process of decolonization.

The Vietnamese people's long struggle against colonialism and imperialism has always enjoyed the same support of the socialist community countries and the world forces of peace and progress. Crowned with an historic victory, that struggle initiated the unification of the country and the proclamation of the SRV.

The Polish people, who have always supported the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people in defense of their sovereign rights, sincerely rejoice in the progress made in healing the wounds of the war and in the implementation of the ambitious plans for socialist construction mapped out by the Fourth VCP Congress.

People's Poland will continue to consistently support the SRV in its peaceful construction and in defense of the sovereign rights of the Vietnamese people against all attempts at foreign interference in the SRV's and Indochina's internal affairs.

We express our complete solidarity with the SRV's peaceful foreign policy seeking to consolidate stability, security, peace and neighborliness in Southeast Asia and to solve disputed problems by negotiations. We take pleasure in the SRV's constructive role in the nonalined movement and in its efforts to consolidate the process of detente and international cooperation.

On this occasion we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people further successes in consolidating their socialist fatherland and its security and international authority and in the noble struggle for peace and progress in Asia and the world.

We express our satisfaction that the traditional ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of Poland and Vietnam--ties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--continue to develop and intensify while serving well the interests of our two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIANS MEETING IN WARSAW

Jablonski Reception

LD031726 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prof Henryk Jablonski today entertained delegates from 22 countries of Eastern and Western Europe and the United States, who are attending a meeting in Warsaw under "Christians and Their Responsibility For Peace". They were intellectuals, writers, journalists and clergy of Catholic and other denominations.

Jablonski Address

LD032026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received in Belweder Palace today a delegation of the Committee of the Warsaw Conference of Christians.
Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the State Council, thanked the organizers of the Warsaw conference and stressed the universality of the idea on which the conference is based and which is especially close to the Poles. We have expressed it in all our national and state activities from the very moment of the birth of People's Poland. The conclusion "No more war" that can be drawn from history contains a great charge of human love.

Referring to the appeal made by Pope John Paul II, which was mentioned many times by the speakers, Henryk Jablonski pointed to the eloquence of the visit the distinguished guest paid to Auschwitz and the participation of his representative in the opening ceremony of the child's health center in June of this year.

Wojtaszek Address

AU051045 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 1 September session of the Warsaw international meeting of Christians to discuss peace; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Having greeted the session on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic and wished it fruitful debates, Minister E. Wojtaszek referred to the historic anniversary of September 1939 and said: "THAT SEPTEMBER OF 1939 IS A WARNING FOR NATIONS AS IT SYMBOLIZES INHUMAN HORRORS AND THE TRAMPLING UPON HUMAN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS. THE HISTORY OF THAT WAR HAS ONCE AGAIN PROVED THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BREAK BY VIOLENCE THE NATIONS' RESOLVE TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. IT HAS ALSO PROVED THAT EVEN IN THE TIMES OF FASCIST TERROR AND UNDER THE HORRIBLE CONDITIONS OF OCCUPATION MEN AND WOMEN WERE ABLE TO PRESERVE IN THEIR HEARTS AND MINDS THE VALUES WORTHY OF MAN AND TO DEMONSTRATE THIS, OFTEN AT THE PRICE OF THEIR LIVES. POPE JOHN PAUL II, A SON OF OUR PEOPLE, SPOKE OF THIS AT THE HITLERITE HOLOCAUST CAMP AT OSWIECIM DURING HIS POLISH PILGRIMAGE THIS YEAR.

The courage to endure during the times of war, E. Wojtaszek continued, corresponds naturally to the activity aimed at developing supreme values during peacetime. That is how I understand your commitment to the cause of peace and of constructing bridges of understanding over the borders that divide nations.

The Polish people's resolve, which has shaped the basic tenets of our peaceful foreign policy throughout the whole of the past 35 years, stems from the same sources.

Emil Wojtaszek recalled that our country had based its security on the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus creating the fundamental factor in the peaceful stability of Europe's political-military situation and, at the same time, concentrating its efforts on consolidating political detente and creating conditions for military detente on our continent. In that connection he recalled Polish initiatives such as the successive versions of proposals for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, active participation in the negotiations on that conference and in the Vienna talks and, recently, the declaration of the UN General Assembly on educating societies in the spirit of peace. He also stressed the all-European significance of the process of normalization with the FRG, sponsored on Polish initiative.

All that shows, E. Wojtaszek continued, that we relate our security to the security of the entire European Continent and that we link the development and prosperity of the Polish people and state to the idea of peaceful coexistence and to the expansion of conditions for security and of foundations for extensive all-European cooperation. Such activity is dictated by our experience of history and is consistent with our national interests and the interests of all European nations.

EMIL WOJTASZEK ALSO STRESSED THE EXTREME IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING SOCIETIES, ESPECIALLY YOUNG GENERATIONS, IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE AND COOPERATION IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE THE PEACEFUL INFRASTRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. He recalled that the idea of such education and the resolve to have it implemented had been the main motives of the speech made by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the United Nations on the need to educate societies in the spirit of peace and had been incorporated in the relevant declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly last December. IT WAS WITH GENUINE SATISFACTION, WOJTASZEK SAID, THAT WE AKNOWLEDGED THE PAPAL APPEAL, PUBLISHED AT THE SAME TIME, FOR EFFORTS IN FAVOR OF EDUCATION FOR PEACE. WE ARE PLEASED THAT THIS MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY UNDERSTOOD AND THAT IT WILL BE TACKLED ON THE POLITICAL AND MORAL PLANES. THE ACTIVITIES BY ALL CHRISTIANS, INCLUDING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE NOW HAVE FINE TRADITIONS.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES NEW OFFICERS 1 SEPTEMBER

AU051030 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at 1 September Gdansk shipyards meeting with newly promoted officers from the Stefan Czarnecki Higher Officer School of Armored Troops]

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski once again congratulated the young commanders on their first officer rank and stressed the great symbolic eloquence of the fact that the promotion ceremony had taken place on the historic site of Westerplatte. That, he said, is an important distinction for the school and its graduates and constitutes an exacting and lasting obligation. He recalled that graduation from the school is merely the beginning of the march toward mastery in the military profession. Military service and the officer's profession are performed through loyal and patriotic work for the fatherland; they constitute a social distinction and involve a high measure of responsibility; they are tinged with idealism but, at the same time, impose exacting rigors; and they require a tough character, strenuous efforts, high organizational efficiency, extensive knowledge, iron discipline and educational skills.

You will soon assume officer duties, W. Jaruzelski continued. You will be posted to military units in order to translate your knowledge into deeds and your theory into practice. You will be entrusted with command over young people--the best asset and future of our nation. You will be charged with the task of transforming those young men into cohesive teams, which are politically conscious and skilled in combat. You will assume the role of teachers and educators and in that way you will extend and enrich the educational activities of the family, schools and plants. You are charged with the task of training and educating your subordinates as good soldiers and citizens wholly dedicated to the cause of Poland's socialist development and increasing defense potential.

The effectiveness of training-educational work will depend above all on you, on your attitudes and on your personal example of discipline, reliability, model people-to-people relations and professional ethics. Only in that way will you be able to reliably influence your subordinates, develop their feelings for patriotic responsibility for the cause of the combat ability of the armed forces and foster their civic attitudes, attachment to the socialist state, confidence in party policy and internationalist consciousness realized in the brotherhood of arms with the Soviet Army, our closest ally, and with all soldiers of the Warsaw Pact states.

You have every chance of fulfilling your obligations. During the 4 years of intensive studies you have gained a thorough education in command, technology and the humanities and you have developed your personalities as officers of the socialist army. Now the time has come for you to engage in self-dependent work, to use your knowledge and skills and to test yourselves as responsible commanders and educators.

Your debut in self-dependent professional work should go hand in hand with the awareness that life does not stand still. The dynamic development of science, of the technical equipment of the armed forces and of the country's sociocultural transformations make it necessary for every officer to constantly improve his professional skills, to extend his interests and horizons and to raise his organizational abilities, cultural standards and skills in working with men. That is why our armed forces always closely relate military service and performance to educational activities. Use this opportunity in order to always promote your self-education and to enhance your ideological, professional and intellectual prowess. That is the necessary condition for effectively implementing more difficult tasks. At the same time, that is the road to promotion in functions and rank.

On the first day of your service as officers I congratulate you on your successful studies, young second lieutenants of the armored troops. I thank you for your study and training efforts, for your exemplary soldierly attitudes and for your enthusiasm and ambition.

I also congratulate all this year's graduates from higher officer schools and I share in their joy and pride.

I thank the commanding and instruction cadres of higher officer schools for their fruitful efforts.

I greet all the armored troops of our armed forces, especially the soldiers of the Westerplatte heroes First Armored Brigade, who are present here. I thank them for their fruitful efforts in military service.

I offer my particularly cordial thanks to the command and all officers of the higher officer school of armored troops for their efforts to provide a reliable training for their students in the duties awaiting them. I realize that all this is a result of educational, scientific and organizational efforts supported by the productive cooperation with the Poznan higher schools and academies as well as civilian units.

REPORTAGE ON HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

Ceausescu Message

AU050956 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text of message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the nonalined summit conference in Havana--date of message not given]

[Text] I take great pleasure in conveying warm greetings and best wishes to the heads of state and government and to all the delegations attending the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana.

I want to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings to the Cuban people, to the Government of the Republic of Cuba and to President Fidel Castro, who are hosting this important international meeting.

I want to express satisfaction with the fact that Romania is participating--through a delegation led by our foreign minister--as a guest in this international meeting, which we view as an event of greatest importance for the contemporary international life, for the general struggle for national freedom and independence, for detente, cooperation and peace.

Romania highly rates the role of the nonalined countries--representing the great majority of states of the world--in the positive evolution of the course of international life, in the settlement of the particularly complex issues confronting contemporary mankind. We consider the activity of the nonalined countries to be a factor of outstanding importance for the promotion of the new principles in interstate relations, in the struggle aimed at the liquidation of imperialist and colonialist policies, of any policy of inequality, domination and oppression, for the defence of peoples' independence and sovereignty, of their right to be the absolute masters of their national wealth and destinies. Romania acts in the most steadfast way for the development of her many-sided cooperation and collaboration with the nonalined countries and she has been actively participating in various manifestations and activities of the nonalined movement.

The sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries is taking place amid very complex international circumstances. On the one hand, there is continuous heightening of revolutionary national and social changes in the world; profound changes are taking place in the world balance of forces as a result of the ever stronger assertion of the peoples' will and determination to develop freely and independently, and to promote a new policy, a policy of full equality and respect, peace and cooperation. On the other hand, various contradictions are being sharpened in international life; the old imperialist policy of force and diktat is still manifest, and trends toward a new redivision of zones of influence and domination are growing in intensity. This policy and the various crises, especially the energy and raw materials crises, the intensification of the arms race, and the perpetuation and deepening of the great gaps between states create an atmosphere of tension and great dangers for the peoples' freedom and independence, and for international peace and security.

The complex situation existing in today's world makes necessary more than ever the united action of all peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere in view of stopping the aggravation of international tensions, for the continuation and affirmation of the course towards detente and cooperation, of the policy of peace and free development for all nations. In this respect we estimate that the present conference in Havana is able and ought to play a most important part.

Life is proving--more than ever--that the foundation of world peace and progress nowadays is the steady promotion, in the relations among all states, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit, nonresorting to force and threat of force, observance of every people's sacred right to develop freely, as the only master of its destiny, without any foreign interference. That is the reason why everything should be done for the firm removal of any barriers and obstacles still existing against the generalization of these principles in the whole international life.

There becomes particularly necessary the intensification of the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, against any forms of domination over other peoples, of the policy of force and interference in internal affairs that prevent peoples from developing freely, self-dependently, in keeping with their own interests and aspirations. It is in this spirit that we actively support the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the majority population in the South African Republic, as well as the struggle of all peoples that in one form or another are still under foreign domination and aspiring for an independent life.

It is essential that the complicated issues inherited from the long-standing imperialist and colonialist domination, the disagreements and controversies of all types among states should be settled exclusively by political means, through direct negotiations between the parties concerned, thus eliminating completely the recourse to force, to military clashes and confrontations which only lead to the worsening of conflicts, causing damages and suffering to peoples, jeopardizing general peace. The place of force should be taken in international life by reason, by the language of mutual understanding, by the observance of every people's interests.

In this spirit we deem it necessary to intensify efforts aiming at the achievement as soon as possible of a global peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem through the implementation of its own independent national state, the securing of independent and sovereign development for all states in the region. At the same time we deem it necessary that action should be taken--in the highest responsibility--for the normalization of the situation in Lebanon in order that this country should be able to secure its independence and territorial integrity. We also consider that everything should be done for the settlement of issues in Cyprus on the basis of observance of that state's independence and sovereignty, of securing the two Cypriot communities' peaceful coexistence. We forcefully advocate negotiations between the directly interested states to solve all disputes and to eliminate all sources of tension and conflict.

As for Europe--where the concentration of arms and military troops is the greatest in the world--it is imperative to take most determined actions for the translation into practice as a whole of the documents of the Helsinki conference devoted to security and cooperation on the continent. Everything should be done in order that the coming Madrid conference of 1980 should be conducive to concrete measures for intensifying inter-European cooperation, for military disengagement on the continent, for the creation of a climate capable of providing guarantees to every nation against aggression or foreign interference.

A current problem of vital importance for all the peoples' peace and security, and in fact the most urgent and primary goal of all mankind, is disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [paragraph continues]

The peoples, all the peace-loving forces throughout the world are called upon to act with all their energy in order to determine the passing on to practical measures for stopping the arms race, for freezing and then reducing military expenditures, for the diminution of armed effectives, the liquidation of foreign military bases and the dismantling of blocs. The achievements of modern science and technology should be used exclusively for peoples' progress, welfare and happiness, in order that mankind should be freed from the burden of the arms race and the nightmare of a new destructive war.

Our country also believes that one of the basic issues of the contemporary world is to eliminate the world's division into rich and poor countries, and enhance the struggle against underdevelopment created as a result of the long-standing imperialist policy of colonial domination. The liquidation of underdevelopment is of interest for all peoples in the world--including those of the developed countries--since it is related to the strengthening of world economic stability, to the very consolidation of international security and peace. Undoubtedly, the intensification of endeavors made by the underdeveloped countries is essential in this connection. Of outstanding importance was the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries, which are, most of them, nonalined countries, the settlement of controversial issues existing among them, the unification of their forces for the achievement of their own peoples' progress and prosperity. Of the greatest importance is the establishment of the new international economic order, which should insure an equitable cooperation, based on full equality, respect for each people's right to be masters of their national resources, and on giving the backward countries broad access to advanced science and technology. Bearing in mind that the Manila conference of this year ended in unsatisfactory results we deem it necessary that there should be insured a good preparation of the coming session of the United Nations Organization in 1980 devoted to the problems of underdevelopment and the achievement of the new international economic order.

The settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind nowadays requires the strengthening of the role of the United Nations, of the other international bodies, the active participation of all states, on an equal footing, in world political life, in the promotion of peace and cooperation on our planet, according to every people's interest. In this framework an outstanding role devolves--alongside with the great powers--upon the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries, the nonalined countries which represent the great majority of the globe's population and which are vitally interested in the promotion of a new policy of equality and observance of every nation's independence, of peace and international cooperation.

Actively participating in efforts to constructively solve international problems, Romania develops and will further consistently develop its many-sided cooperation with the socialist, developing and nonalined countries, with all the states in the world, on the basis of the principles of equality and respect for national independence; it will make every effort to contribute to the promotion of a policy of peace and cooperation, detente and security, and to the cause of progress, independence and freedom for the peoples.

As a socialist country, Romania is devoting the greatest attention to building the new social system, to increasingly asserting the superiority of socialism as a new system of social organization and of equal and independent interstate relations as the basis for establishing the genuine principles of social and national justice, and for promoting well-being and happiness for all the peoples. In our epoch the nonalined movement has a highly important mission in securing the fruitful and active cooperation among all countries of the world without discrimination as to their social system concerning the type of social organization in the future. [paragraph continues]

We extend our most heartfelt wishes to the Havana conference to be a remarkable moment in the strengthening of all peoples' cooperation and solidarity, in marking a significant enhancement of the role played by the nonalined countries in the democratization of international life and the continuation of the course towards detente, in the creation of necessary conditions to enable every nation to devote itself completely to its own independent flourishing, in building up a world without weapons, without military blocs and without wars, based exclusively upon understanding, cooperation and peace.

Expressing my conviction that this important summit meeting will further encourage the struggle for fulfilling the peoples' common aspirations for peace, independence and social progress, and that it will make an important contribution to positive developments in international life and to efforts to build a better and more just world, I wish the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana full success.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Castro Speech

AU052020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Excerpt] After the 4 September opening ceremony of the Havana nonalined summit conference, Fidel Castro Ruz, head of the Cuban state, delivered a speech. He stressed the growing role of the nonalined movement at the international level and its increasing influence in world affairs. This, Fidel Castro Ruz said, is illustrated among other things by the increasing number of full members of the nonalined movement and of countries with observer or guest status. Expressing the conviction that the present meeting will be successful, the Cuban president said that, in his opinion, the struggle for peace and a new international economic order is the main target of the nonalined movement.

Stressing the need for peaceful coexistence, the speaker paid particular attention to halting the arms race and attaining disarmament and he stressed that this is the only path which will insure peace and assist the efforts for progress of developing countries and all states. Fidel Castro Ruz expressed the full solidarity of nonalined countries with the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and with the struggle of all peoples for full independence, self-determination and sovereignty. In conclusion he stressed the need to defend and consolidate the unity of the nonalined movement and emphasized the imperative need for a peaceful and political solution of all disputes and contentious problems.

Tito Speech

AU052028 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Excerpt] The general debates at the Havana nonalined summit conference were opened on 4 September by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, who said that the essence of the nonalined policy lies in opposing the policy of blocs and foreign domination and any form of economic and political hegemony as well as in supporting the right of all countries to freedom, independence and sovereign development and to adopt their own decisions in issues that concern them.

Stressing that the nonalined movement has continuously developed and now covers two-thirds of the world's states--something which confirms the viability of the nonalined policy principles--President Tito however said that, in the complex evolution of international life, the movement has faced various difficulties determined by inheritance from the past, by effects of the policy of foreign interference, by consequences of different development conditions and by other problems that have emerged in the world. The Yugoslav head of state stressed the need for a negotiated settlement of disputes between member states so that these disputes do not lead to conflicts, which, he said open up the road to foreign interference.

President Tito then reviewed the key aspects of the international political and economic situation. In this respect, he emphasized the need for efficient measures to insure detente throughout the world, with the equal participation of all states. In conclusion, President Tito said that the nonalined states can and must play an increasingly greater role in democratically resolving the great contemporary problems.

Delegates' Foreign Policy Appraisal

LD051410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--The relations between Romania and my country are excellent, stated Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama, to the Havana press correspondent of the newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA. We have come to this conference nurturing the conviction that the unity of the non-aligned countries--just as the message addressed by the Romanian head of state underlines--can and must be strengthened. We hope that in the end, especially in the final stage of the conference, we shall find solutions corresponding to the fundamental goals of our movement.

In his turn, Ambassador Henck Heidwiller, head of the Surinam delegation, stated in an interview with the same correspondent: Our country has always valuated the policy of Romania, of President Ceausescu. We are particularly appreciative of the fact that, through her foreign policy, Romania consistently promotes, in the international life, the cause of justice and legality, of peoples' national independence.

The message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the non-aligned summit conference is an encouragement for us at a complex moment in the international life--M. Fernandez [as received], representative of the Republic of Sri Lanka to the UN, pointed out. I can understand well the meaning of Romania's call because I was in your country and I could get better acquainted with you. The relations between Sri Lanka and Romania witness a favourable course.

Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: We are highly appreciative of the stands Romania and her president promote in international life. At this conference, and generally on a world plane, we need solidarity and must act in solidarity.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

AU051940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/9/1979--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, wishing to develop the relations of friendship and collaboration between their countries and peoples, decided to establish diplomatic relations at an embassy level, beginning September 6, 1979.

The two governments express their conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to the promotion of the link between Romania and Nicaragua on multiple planes, to mutual benefit, in the interest of international peace and collaboration.

The accord between the two governments on the establishment of diplomatic relations was signed in Havana by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and his Nicaraguan counter-part Miguel d'Escoto.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051110 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]

To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee

To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly,

To Comrade Phan Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government.

On the occasion of the SRV's 34th anniversary, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Grand National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of the Romanian people and ourselves, we convey warm congratulations to you, to the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people.

In these 34 years, the Vietnamese people defeated the imperialist forces and the internal reaction, reunited the country under the socialist banner, and is now scoring important achievements in socioeconomic development and in implementing the decisions of the fourth party congress on securing the material and technical basis for socialism in Vietnam. The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in all of the Vietnamese people's successes.

We express our conviction that, acting in the spirit of summit talks and of the joint declaration signed in Hanoi in May 1978, the relations between our countries will continuously develop for the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

We wish the friendly Vietnamese people ever greater successes in building a socialist society in Vietnam.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Foreign Minister, Officials' Messages

AU051112 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory message to the SRV foreign minister.

Similar messages were also sent by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the National Women's Council, and the Central Red Cross Council to corresponding SRV bodies and institutions.

ITALIAN CP PAPER EXAMINES ROMANIAN ENERGY PROSPECTS, PLANS

LD050929 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Aug 79 p 11 LD

[Lorenzo Maugeri dispatch: "Bucharest Aims at Energy Autonomy"]

[Text] Bucharest--The first stage in the dispute between the CEMA countries and Romania over the latter's demand that all foreign citizens pay for gasoline purchases in convertible currency has been resolved with an unexpected bonus to the citizens of certain socialist states; in fact for some weeks, since just after the introduction of the Romanian measures, Polish, Czechoslovak and Hungarian citizens have been freely receiving visas to visit Yugoslavia and, via that country, formerly banned from their tourist routes, to visit the Bulgarian beaches, with the annulment of a permanent and longstanding restriction. Now Poles, Czechoslovaks and Hungarians wanting to spend the last days of summer on the golden sands are obtaining the necessary dinars from their ranks by exchanging their own national currencies. The "harm" done by the Romanian measures has therefore not affected these tourists; indeed, Czechoslovak tourists are still taking advantage of this benefit, though under a temporary agreement valid until the end of October they are no longer subject to the restrictive currency measures in Romania.

It is certainly difficult to escape the sensation that this energy crisis--undoubtedly worrying for so many countries--is being experienced in Romania in surprisingly dramatic ways, bearing in mind above all that Romania is an oil-producing country; last year 14 million tons out of less than 30 million tons consumed was extracted from the Romanian subsoil.

A not inconsiderable number of citizens have been drawn into the vortex of the crisis psychosis. Over the past few days there have been long lines at gas stations of motorists filling up to hoard fuel following rumors that there was soon to be a further price increase and that gasoline rationing would be introduced. The newspaper ridiculed the motorists' credulity; as a result there has been a significant increase in fuel purchases rather than any saving.

Leaving psychoses aside, the energy issue is seriously on the agenda of Romanian economic life. In its complex aspects it has an important place in the "directives of the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress" scheduled for November. These directives, which concern Romania's social and economic development in 1981-85 and long-term outlook through 1980, have for some weeks been the topic of a broad analysis in the country. As far as energy issues are concerned, these directives establish the ambitious goal of "energy independence" to be achieved in the coming decade, despite the world crisis. Last year electricity produced here totalled 64 billion kilowatt-hours. The forecast for 1990 is a production of 105-110 billion kilowatt-hours, which would be the quantity needed to maintain an economic dynamism capable of guaranteeing a national income of $3,000-$3,500 per inhabitant as well as energy autonomy.

The methods and initiatives which should lead to these results are indicated in another document attached to the directives, namely the "Program of Research and Development in the Energy Field For the Period 1981-90 and General Prospects Through the Year 2000"--a vast energy plan also being discussed at present and which will be submitted for approval at the November congress. It envisages stepping up geological research aimed at the extraction of new coal, oil and gas deposits and a more rational exploitation of the national energy system, with improved organization, while rigid guidelines are imposed for electricity generation. [paragraph continues]

The requested major increase must be achieved through intensive exploitation of the country's hydroelectric potential, extended use of thermal power stations fired by lignite (of which Romania has large deposits), and increased use of solar energy, which by the year 2000 should supply 20 percent of the total (no nuclear power stations are yet functioning in Romania). The program also envisages decreased use of hydrocarbons in electricity production--from the present level of 39.7 percent of total production. By the end of the decade it should fall to 5 percent. By means of this frugal usage the intention is to guarantee the country's oil reserves for several more decades, keeping annual extraction below a limit of about 12 million tons.

It is well known that there is a debate underway in Romania on oil, which has been extracted there for over a century, since the first refinery at Rifov began to produce oil for lighting. The experience accumulated during all this time will be compared with international experience in the days ahead at the 10th world oil congress, to be held in Bucharest from 9 through 14 September, at which the scientific and technological processes developed internationally in the oil industry in recent years will be debated.

CEAUSESCU PRESENTS AWARD TO GERE ON BIRTHDAY

AU011511 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at a ceremony today awarded Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the order '23 August,' first class, conferred on him by presidential decree on his 60th birthday and for the contribution made to implementing the party's and state's policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

"The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgin Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Draganescu, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Mihai Dalea, Ludovic Fazekas, Vasile Patilinet, Richard Winter, Dumitru Popa and Ilie Radulescu."

Comrade Mihai Gere took the floor expressing thanks to the party-state leadership and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for being awarded that high distinction. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated the celebrity and so did the comrades of the party-state leadership, wishing Comrade Gere much good health and happiness and new successes in his activity.

BRIEFS

ZAIRE PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/9/1979--Mpinga Kasenda, standing secretary of the People's Movement of the Revolution (MPR) of Zaire, visited Romania over August 22-September 3, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest had meetings and talks at the CC of the RCP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU]

TITO MEETS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS IN HAVANA 5 SEPTEMBER

Morales Bermudez, Ziaur Rahman

LD051752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, had a meeting at his residence in Havana this morning with the president of the Republic of Peru, Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The Peruvian president said that he first wanted to congratulate President Tito on his brilliant speech in the general debate at the sixth summit in Havana.

During a very friendly conversation, President Tito stressed the need for the consistent implementation of the original principles of nonalinement. In this context the president pointed out the need to respect the principle of noninterference and nonintervention and stressed that what was taking place in Southeast Asia was contrary to this principle.

President Tito spoke about the development of the nonalined movement and about what nonalined policy had meant and continued to mean for peace and security in the world. The president of the republic also spoke about the importance of preserving the nonalined countries' unity, but stressed that he was against any compromise achieved at the cost of retreating from the original principles of nonalined policy.

Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez said that he agreed completely with President Tito and that his country had always acted and would continue to act in accordance with these views on the character and role of nonalinement.

Presidents Tito and Morales Bermudez also discussed the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian and other issues.

The Peruvian president spoke with praise about the two countries' bilateral cooperation. The Peruvian president mentioned the extensive irrigation work being carried out in Peru by Energoprojekt, stressing that the first stage of this great project, whose construction is continuing, had already yielded significant results. The Peruvian president also expressed his country's great interest in cooperation in the promotion of agricultural production.

The meeting between Presidents Tito and Morales Bermudez was attended on the Yugoslav side by Yugoslav delegation members Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, and on the Peruvian side by the chief of the military cabinet, General Islerias.

President Tito also met this morning with President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh. The two presidents' talks, which proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere, related primarily to the policy of nonalinement and the work of the sixth summit.

Presidents Tito and Rahman stressed the need for strict adherence to the original principles of the policy and movement of nonalinement and for resisting all attempts to depart from these principles.

During the talks views were also exchanged on the process of detente, which has come to a halt, and the need was stressed for it to be extended to all regions of the world and for it to embrace all spheres of international relations.

Special attention was devoted to international economic problems and in this connection the need was stressed for substantive issues to be taken up at this top-level gathering of nonalined countries and for relevant measures to deal with them to be taken. In their talks the two presidents also discussed the present situation in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere.

President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh underlined that the bilateral relations between the two countries were developing very successfully. President Tito agreed, adding that it was necessary for further efforts to be made in their all-round promotion.

The meeting of the two presidents was attended by Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation, and Shamsul Haq, minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh.

Omar Torrijos

LD051902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, this morning at his residence in Havana received Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard.

During the meeting they talked about consolidation of the nonalined movement and about its role in international relations. In this context the universal nature of nonalinement as a world movement was stressed.

President Tito, among other things, recalled when the policy of nonalinement was born and stressed that its universal nature was contained in the well-known Brioni Declaration which he signed together with Nehru and An-Nasir in 1956.

General Torrijos spoke about the continuous strengthening, expansion and prospects of the nonalined movement in Latin America. He also acquainted President Tito with current trends in Latin America, in particular in the region to which Panama belongs.

Vidoje Zarkovic and Berislav Badurina, members of the Yugoslav delegation, attended the reception.

Nepalese King

LD060700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0318 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept. 6 (TANJUG)--President Tito of Yugoslavia met with King Birendra of Nepal and the queen at his residence in Havana last night.

In the ensuing talks which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, stress was laid on the necessity for a consistent application of the well-known principles of the policy of nonalignment, strengthening solidarity and action capability of the nonaligned movement.

They also talked on the nonaligned movement's future activity and, within this context, emphasized the role of the Coordinating Bureau to be enlarged now.

President Tito laid special emphasis on the need to further democratize both the work of the Coordinating Bureau and the nonaligned movement as a whole. Further, he made an evaluation in the positive of the nonaligned countries' growing interest in the activity of the Coordinating Bureau and participation in its work. This should be further so, President Tito underlined, since this is in the spirit of the further democratization of the nonaligned movement.

"The responsibility for everything done in the Coordinating Bureau and in the movement in general cannot be borne by a smaller number of members, but this responsibility should be borne by all of [word indistinct]," President Tito stressed.

Sekou Toure

LD060702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0336 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6 (TANJUG)--President Tito met in his residence in Havana yesterday evening with Guinean President Sekou Toure.

The two presidents discussed current questions of the policy and movement of non-alignment. They confirmed the determination that the movement must preserve its hitherto character and the essence of the non-aligned policy which was defined as far back as the first conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

During the talk, held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure expressed the joint conviction that this summit too will be successful. The two statesmen also believe that the summit will represent a significant step forward in the strengthening of the non-aligned movement and its independent non-bloc role in international relations.

Particular attention was devoted to the effort to avoid disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries, and, in case these nonetheless develop, try to reach the best solutions within the movement itself by peaceful means.

Cypriot President Kiprianou

LD060704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0419 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6 (TANJUG)--President Tito and Cyprus President Kiprianou met in President Tito's residence in Havana yesterday evening. The two presidents discussed the course of the sixth summit and stressed the need for preserving the unity of non-aligned countries on the basis of the authentic priciples and goals of non-aligned policy.

Having recalled that Cyprus is a member of the non-aligned movement since the Belgrade conference, President Kiprianou emphasized that Cyprus and his government will remain committed to the policy of non-alignment outlined already by the late Archbishop Makarios.

During the talk held in a very friendly atmosphere the presidents of Yugoslavia and Cyprus also discussed some international questions which are in the focus of interest at the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana. The discussions dwelt especially on the current situation in connection to Cyprus.

In the struggle for territorial integrity, independence, unity and non-alignment of Cyprus, President Kiprianou stressed, the Cypriot Government relies to a considerable extent on support of the non-aligned countries and the United Nations.

The Cyprus president thanked President Tito and Yugoslavia for the support they always extended to the just cause of his country.

ZARKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE OFFICIAL IN HAVANA

LD050946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0835 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana Vidoje Zarkovic yesterday evening met with Vice-Premier of Malta Joseph Bricat. During the meeting a closeness of views was identified concerning many of the questions which are being discussed at the sixth non-aligned summit. Both sides expressed the need for cooperation between the two delegations at the summit.

Bilateral relations were also discussed. Both sides expressed the readiness to promote all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malta.

MEDIA REPORTS INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO TITO NONALINED SPEECH

Waldheim 'Impressed'

LD050948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0129 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last night told TANJUG, Ljubljana TV and Radio Yugoslavia that he was impressed by President Tito's remarkable speech at the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana.

The U.N. secretary general stressed in particular that the Yugoslav president's speech directs the nonaligned movement toward the right road in its future activity as an important international factor.

Kurt Waldheim also stated that he had conducted a very useful and constructive talk with President Tito on fundamental problems in the domain of international relations.

Soviet Media Attention Sparse

LD051735 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[TANJUG correspondent Sveto Maslesa report from Moscow]

[Text] President Tito's speech in Havana has been reported only in part to the Soviet public. This morning three Moscow dailies, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and SELSKAYA ZHIZN, carried brief reports on the speech, devoting from 20 to 70 lines to it. Moscow Radio reported it to its listeners in a few sentences, while today's PRAVDA carried no report on it.

In the published reports stress is laid on Tito's assessment that nonalinement has become a real force in the struggle for peace and stability and for the establishment of new, more just international relations in the political and economic spheres. The official Soviet agency also carries President Tito's assessment of the great powers' responsibility for the process of detente along with the warning that the questions of peace deeply affect all countries, big and small alike.

In the interpretations made here of Tito's speech it is not noted that Yugoslavia has from the beginning consistently declared itself to be opposed to the bloc policy and foreign domination, against all forms of political and economic hegemony.

Today's PRAVDA and other papers here continue to focus their attention on Fidel Castro's speech, which they describe as of exceptional importance for the further work of the conference. This is in keeping with the views held here on the role of the sixth conference's host country.

Review of World Media Comment

LD051448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)--The world information media devote exceptional attention to Yugoslav President Tito's address delivered at yesterday's opening of the general debate at the nonaligned summit in Havana. Papers, news agencies and TV in various countries assess the Yugoslav president's address to be the central event at the conference.

Yugoslav President Tito appealed to all the nonaligned members not to bear anybody's stamp or be anybody's reserve--this is the fundamental motto of all the U.S. radio and TV reports from Havana. "The Voice of America" from Washington cites the part of Tito's address where the Yugoslav president stressed the importance of the movement's non-bloc activities.

The London BBC says that President Tito's address is a carefully worded representation of the nature and the advantages of nonalignment, its achievements so far and the need for its keeping to the same course.

The Chinese HSINHUA news agency stresses Tito's assessments on the necessity for preserving the authentic principles of the movement and the anti-bloc character of nonalignment.

All the British papers give notable publicity to Tito's speech stressing his efforts aimed towards the nonaligned continuing true to the original nonaligned principles adopted in Belgrade in 1961.

Radio Roma says that Tito's address represents the "political charter" of the founders of non-alignment. It stresses that Tito did not accuse the big powers, but, on the contrary, underlined their great responsibility in the process of the relaxation of tensions.

The Belgian and Luxembourg press and radio single out Tito's address as the central event of the summit. LE SOIR of Belgium points out that Tito gave in a firm and clear voice a lesson on the need for the adherence to the principles of non-alignement.

The Austrian press assesses the Yugoslav president's address as a call to the non-aligned to preserve their unity and their independence of the blocs.

All Greek papers carry lengthy excerpts from Tito's address. The ATHENS NEWS highlights Tito's support of detente and his call for unity among the non-aligned. I AVYI states that President Tito rose in defence of each country's right to independent and autonomous development without foreign interference and pressure.

The Portuguese press gives most attention to Tito's statement that the non-aligned must remain distant from the blocs.

Radio Kossuth (Hungary) gives prominence to President Tito's statement that the non-aligned contribute to peaceful coexistence and that they are amongst the most progressive forces in the world.

Radio Prague highlights Tito's assessment that the dangers of a new war have recently been mitigated but that lasting peace has not yet been established. Radio Prague reports that Tito has stressed the great importance of the Helsinki Final Act.

Radio Bucharest carries excerpts from Tito's speech dealing with detente, disarmament and the new international economic order.

PRESS COMMENT REFLECTS DISAGREEMENT WITH CUBA AT NONALINED SUMMIT

'Differences in Principle'

LD022116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 2 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press assesses that the debate in Havana to date, although there have been differences of opinion, especially on Kampuchea, has not weakened the non-aligned movement, for it took place in an atmosphere of political unity and adherence to the non-aligned movement.

BORBA of Belgrade points out that the non-aligned have in the past encountered difficulties, but that they have always overcome them through consultation and action, and will continue to do so in the future. In this context the daily stresses the need for the non-aligned to come closer together on the basis of the movement's authentic principles, and for them to continue along their own road, bearing always in mind the independent and nbn-bloc policy of non-alignment.

Commenting on certain speculations by Western and Eastern circles on an alleged Yugoslav-Cuban conflict, BORBA stresses that it is not a question of conflict, but of differences in some views on non-alignment.

The differences between Yugoslavia and Cuba result purely from differences in principle which the two countries are trying to solve in a democratic way, the daily writes.

POLITIKA of Belgrade points out that the dispute on Kampuchea is one of principle, for during the debate, the majority of participants condemned all forms of intervention and foreign interference.

The daily expresses regret that the minority will most probably prevent the achievements of consensus and unity concerning the participation and representation of Kampuchea at the summit.

Where the second Cuban draft of the summit's final document is concerned POLITIKA writes that it should formulate the fundamental principles and orientation of the non-aligned movement more clearly, more extensively and more precisely with special accent on its independent and non-bloc character.

Castro's 'One-Sided' Address

LD051345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA reports from Havana that Castro's address has been received with varying and mixed feelings in summit delegation circles. In stressing that although respect for the sincerity and openness in Castro's address is being expressed, the Yugoslav paper writes only a small number of countries with inclinations for Cuba fully agrees with Castro's assessments and views.

POLITIKA stresses that quite a number of delegations in Havana consider Castro to have neglected the true nonbloc character of nonalignment, with the result of his address being one-sided.

The Yugoslav paper observes that Castro evidently decided to speak more as the leader of Cuba, and less as the host and the chairman of the sixth summit supposed to take care of general feelings of one hundred nonaligned countries, or as a future coordinator of non-aligned activities having the consensus at heart.

POLITIKA sets forth the impression that Fidel Castro, in his address, did not care much for or aspire towards getting closer to the stands of the movement majority and its viewpoints particularly in relation to the need for preserving the principles, aims and orientation of the nonaligned movement and its policy.

After stressing Castro's failure to mention the non-bloc commitment of the movement, POLITIKA points out that President Castro devoted more attention to expounding Cuba's interpretation of non-alignment, based on the idea of "natural alliance" with one of the blocs.

POLITIKA reports that the Arab countries' proposal to suspend Egypt from the non-aligned movement does not have the necessary majority and consensus here in Havana and for this reason was not mentioned by Castro in his speech.

It is quite evident, the paper states, that Cuba intended to gain the greatest possible emotional support of the Arab countries through its stand during the debate which was initiated by Egypt itself. Involved here are not only the Middle East issue and the rights of the Palestinians--since there is consensus among the non-aligned on these issues--but Cuba's desire to gain Arab support and acclaim for its overall concept and direction.

PAPERS REPORT, COMMENT ON NONALINED SUMMIT DEBATE

LD051158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press gives prominent coverage to the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana. Front pages are filled with reports on the summit, which to the Yugoslav press evidently represents a major world event.

Greatest prominence is given to President Tito's address at the conference yesterday which opened the general debate.

The dailies carry the full text of Tito's address, emphasising Tito's words that the nonaligned have never agreed to be any one's reserve, because that would be incompatible with the essence of nonalignment.

BORBA, POLITIKA, VJESNIK, DELO, OSLOBODJENJE, NOVA MAKEDONIJA, POBJEDA and a number of other Yugoslav dailies carry extensive reports on the general debate and the work of the economic and political committees.

POLITIKA of Belgrade writes that the editing groups are devoting the greatest attention to the revision of the final document submitted by Cuba. Their efforts are directed at the substantial consolidation and definition of the major principle and orientation of the non-aligned movement. The daily stresses that Yugoslavia's amendments, underlining the independent and non-bloc character of the movement, have met with the widest support.

Writing about the debate on the Middle East at the summit opening, the Belgrade daily BORBA expresses the view that the summit must extend unreserved support to the Palestinian cause and Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

BORBA states that the polemic which took place after Castro's speech was "entirely unnecessary" and the impression was gained that the speakers were more inclined to support Castro's speech than to strive for agreement on a settlement of the Middle East problem.

The paper also states that the defence of the Camp David accords, insisted upon by the Egyptian representative, is unacceptable. The paper concludes that to ask for more time to test the Camp David accord leads, in fact, to a strengthening of Israel's intransigence and aggressiveness.

NIN REVIEWS BREZHNEV'S SUMMER MEETINGS IN CRIMEA

AU011520 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1494 26 Aug 79 pp 46-47 AU

[Risto Bajalski report: "The USSR and Its Allies: Crimean Consultations"]

[Text] For the ninth successive summer Leonid Brezhnev has held his customary "round" of individual and informal meetings in the Crimea with his colleagues from the allied countries and, just as in preceding years, the Soviet party leadership "has highly evaluated and completely approved" his statemanship.

Judging by all available evidence, even though the Crimea is not an allied institution for consultations, or precisely because it is free from all institutional frameworks, protocols, predetermined agendas and documents edited in advance, this form of exchange of views between Brezhnev and the individual allied leaders has become essentially the most important annual exchange of views.

Long-Term Prospects, Questions

Being here, we are able to review the official Soviet balance of results of this year's meetings in Crimea as well as to convey our own impressions about the common characteristics of the communiques issued after each individual meeting. Considered from the Soviet viewpoint, "Crimea 79" has been successful and, considered from an observer's viewpoint, it has been just as important as all past Leonid Brezhnev summer meetings were. Viewed from both of the aforementioned viewpoints, the main emphasis of "Crimea 79" has been on a strong promotion of detente, something that was most concretely expressed by the support for the SALT II agreement between Moscow and Washington and for all channels of further talks between the East and the West on the basis of the Helsinki platform.

Let us also recall in what order the guests and colleagues of Leonid Brezhnev called in Orleanda in Crimea where the highest Soviet leader spent his annual vacation. Gustav Husak (Czechoslovakia), Erich Honecker (the GDR), Nicolae Ceausescu (Romania), Edward Gierek (Poland) and Todor Zhivkov (Bulgaria). The last to hold talks with Brezhnev was Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal (Mongolia) who stopped in the USSR on his way from Sofia to Ulaanbaatar, but the official statement does not say that he visited Crimea. It is assumed that Brezhnev and Tsedenbal held their talks by telephone. And finally this summer Janos Kadar (Hungary), did not visit Crimea because Brezhnev had paid an official visit to Budapest in June.

According to the CPSU Central Committee's appraisal, Brezhnev, in the talks with his interlocutors, devoted the greatest attention to "the questions of long-term prospects." It has been stated that that is very important because the communist parties of "the socialist part of the world" are entering their precongress period. "The question of long-term prospects" are naturally of an economic nature and concern the cooperation of the allied countries with the Soviet Union in the 1981-85 period. It will be within the period of 1 year, that is, in 1980 and 1981 that all parties of the allied countries will hold their regular congresses, at which they will precisely determine, among other things, their 5-year plans. But for all of those countries it is a matter of key importance to determine in advance for what kind of economic cooperation with the USSR during the next stage they can hope. It is precisely that which was discussed in Crimea and it was discussed under the conditions--as the CPSU Central Committee's document points out--under which "the complication of the world economic situation is creating certain problems for them." The problem of maintaining the present level of consumption of petroleum and petroleum products as well as of the further growth of energy projects was concretely discussed and outlined.

Primarily Energy

As is known, all countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, with the exception of Romania, rely on Soviet oil and it will be difficult for them to increase their imports of that oil. That is true not only because oil will become more expensive, moving up all the way to the level of world prices, but also because the USSR will not be able to maintain the present rate of growth of oil production despite its own increased needs. In addition to that, it is natural for the Soviet Union to be interested in increasing its oil exports for hard currencies to obtain foreign exchange in order to pay off its debts in the West and to buy the most modern technological equipment.

Thus Leonid Brezhnev and his colleagues in the military-political alliance were occupied in Crimea with the search for solutions in the sphere of energy.

The USSR will face its own difficulties in the energy sphere, but its difficulties will be incomparably smaller than the difficulties faced by its allied countries which import oil, gas and coal for their consumption, as well as other energy raw materials.

Those then are the "questions of long-term prospects" which must be cleared up between the allies by the time of the next Crimea talks because after that the congresses of their parties will begin. It is expected that the regular 26th CPSU Congress will be held at the beginning of 1981 and the congress will approve a new 5-year plan which will provide for stricter control of economic operations than ever before. This is, if we may put it this way, the Soviet part of "certain problems" which have become serious not only because of the "complication of the world economic situation." The allies of the USSR, which have their own "certain problems," must, in the immediate future, count on a more austere economic behavior by the Soviet Union both within the country and in international economic relations.

With the exception of the Brezhnev-Ceausescu dialog, the allies in Crimea undoubtedly reached the greatest degree of agreement in their support for international detente, which is primarily conceived of here as detente in East-West relations. Brezhnev was also able to receive personal congratulations for the key contribution that he had made toward the successful conclusion of the negotiations for and the signing of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States. The allies will certainly show greater initiative regarding the revival of the Vienna negotiations between East and West on reducing arms and troops in central Europe and they will also become strongly engaged in preparing the Madrid stage of the "Helsinki conference."

Three Elements

It is interesting that the CPSU Central Committee's appraisal of the results of Leonid Brezhnev's meetings in Crimea also includes, among other things, three elements which do not appear in the individual official communiques issued after each meeting.

The Soviet document reveals that China was criticized at the Crimea meetings. This is placed within the context of an agreement to show solidarity with all those peoples "which have become a target of imperialist and hegemonist pressures." As the CPSU Central Committee's document states, it was in that connection that "attention was called to the danger of a continuation of Beijing's expansionist policies and that the Soviet Union's solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was once again confirmed." [paragraph continues]

It is difficult to say why something of that sort was omitted in all communiques on Brezhnev's bilateral meetings in Crimea. Observers have interpreted the omission as a Soviet gesture on the eve of opening negotiations on normalization of relations between the USSR and China in the middle of September in Moscow. And now one can once again conclude that the USSR party leadership found it appropriate prior to the opening of the aforementioned negotiations to once again inform its partner that it would not negotiate "at the expense of the interests of third countries." Thus, the warning made by Brezhnev in June this year has been revived.

The Crimea communiques included no criticism at the expense of "third parties," including the American military-industrial complex and "the hawks" among the senators. The CPSU Central Committee's document calls attention to the fact that "certain NATO circles" strive to stockpile new weapons in Western Europe, including the weapons of "monstrously destructive effect." The impression is created that that is an indirect reproach to Washington, which is prepared to pay for the necessary Senate majority for ratification of the SALT II agreement with a drastic increase in its military budget.

And finally, the party leadership has considered it appropriate to point out that the USSR "shares and supports the peace-loving, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist aims" of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana. The aims of nonalined countries are incomparably more diverse than the aforementioned ones, but Moscow chooses in the main to cite only those three.

In our review of this year's Crimea talks, we have not devoted our attention only to what was officially announced after each of Leonid Brezhnev's meetings, but also to what the Soviet party leadership has especially emphasized.

TITO SENDS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LD051056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of your birthday, I am sending you cordial felicitations and best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and further successes in your responsible work for the good of the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At the same time, I express my conviction that cooperation between our two neighboring countries and also between the LCY and the BCP will develop in the interest of our peoples, peace and international understanding."

PZPR STUDY DELEGATION MEETS WITH CROATIAN OFFICIALS IN ZAGREB

LD051234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The PZPR study delegation led by Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy director of the Light Industry, Trade and Public Consumption Department of the PZPR Central Committee which is on a 5-day visit to our country, today visited the Croatian Chamber of Economy in Zagreb. During a conversation with representatives of this republican chamber, of the Coatian republican committee of the Craft Workers Trade Union and of the Conference Presidium of the League of Communists of Zagreb, the guests were briefed on the place and the role of the craft industry in our economy.

FRANC POPIT LEAVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD051514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, left for a 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Hungary today at the invitation of the MSZMP Vas County Committee. The aim of the visit is to enhance the traditional and friendly relations between the MSZMP and the Yugoslav communists.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND IN HELSINKI

LD021737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Helsinki--A protocol on economic, technical and industrial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland was signed at the end of the eighth meeting of the Yugoslav-Finnish Mixed Committee in Helsinki last night. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Dusan Stancev, deputy federal secretary for the markets and general economic affairs, and the Finnish side by Pauli Opas, an ambassador in the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Foreign Trade Department. It was noted that economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland has developed positively since the formation of the mixed committee in 1971, although it has not yet reached a high level of friendly political relations. The session of the mixed committee, which lasted 4 days, was devoted in particular to joint exploration of new possibilities to contribute to greater industrial and trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland.

PUBLISHERS PROTEST BULGARIAN EXHIBIT AT MOSCOW BOOK FAIR

LD042024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Moscow--An international book fair opened in Moscow today. The fair is held under the motto "The Book in the Service of Peace and Progress." The Associated Yugoslav Publishers, which are presenting 1,500 works in the languages of all nations and nationalities, are also exhibiting. Already on the first day of the fair there was great interest in the works of Yugoslav publishers.

"However, the delegation of Yugoslav publishers, led by Abdulah Jasenkovic, chairman of the Assembly of the Business Community of Yugoslav Publishers, and its director, Jelenko Bucevac, already was forced on the first day to lodge a severe protest to the organizers of Moscow's international book fair. For at the Bulgarian stand, books have appeared with explicitly anti-Yugoslav content. They include the already known 'Memoirs' by Tsola Dragoycheva which negate the existence of the Macedonian nation and slander the achievements of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. This book, both in Bulgarian and in Russian translation, is exhibited under the title 'Macedonia Is Not a Cause for Enmity but a Factor of Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.' Parallel with this there is also a two-volume work by Isola Dragoycheva entitled 'Victory--A Charter Which Binds.'

"In the Bulgarian exhibition area other books with anti-Yugoslav messages are also exhibited with the permission of the host. Under the title 'For the Comprehensive Development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations' there is a book containing the declaration by the Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Ministry which describes in a distorted light the development of relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian publishers have also exhibited four books of poetry by the Macedonian political emigree and Cominformist Venko Herkovski, together with the book 'Macedonia,' published by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, as well as two books which claim Goce Delcev as a Bulgarian revolutionary.

"The appearance of these books on the Bulgarian stand is all the more surprising since the organizers of the Moscow international exhibition have allowed them to be exhibited, while still proclaiming at the same time that the principle of this exhibit is one serving peace and progress and the consolidation of trust among peoples and that at this exhibition no books which affect the interests of third countries can be exhibited."

CROATIAN ENERGY STUDY URGES BUILDING OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

LD051653 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In order to satisfy domestic energy needs until the year 2000, amid the world energy crisis and insufficient domestic sources of energy, in addition to using coal reserves and the all available river potential it is also necessary to build nuclear power plants in the vicinity of large consumption centers away from coal basins. This is the conclusion of a study compiled by energy experts which was presented at a press conference today by representatives of the Commission for Nuclear Energy of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council and the Association of Electric Power Enterprises of Croatia as well as the Rudjer Boskovic Institute in Zagreb.

The examination of energy needs until 2000 has shown that the utilization of untapped river potentials and coal in Croatia will cover only 18 percent of electric energy needs, while the remaining 82 percent should be insured from thermal power plants fueled by coal in other republics and from nuclear power plants.

A decision on constructing a second nuclear power plant is to be reached this year. This plant, after the first nuclear power plant under construction in Krsko, would be a joint venture by Slovenia and Croatia. The location of this plant, which will be built on Croatian territory, has not yet been determined. According to one proposal by the electric power industry this location would be Prevlaka, near Dugo Selo, not far from Zagreb. The final decision on the location, however, will be adopted only by the assemblies of the associations of electric power enterprises of Croatia and the republican self-managing interest community of electric energy consumers. This power plant should be the first in a series of six nuclear power plants being planned in Yugoslavia. According to the studies compiled by the Institute for Electric Energy in Zagreb, the second power plant is to be in operation by 1990.

Further on Power Plant Construction

LD051440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, September 5 (TANJUG)--Just over a year before the opening of the first Yugoslav nuclear power plant, plans have been made for the construction of four more nuclear power plants to be built in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

Although the Croatian Association of Electric Power Enterprises has not yet given a final decision, the first of the new plants in Yugoslavia will probably be built near the village of Dugo Selo, on the banks of the Sava, downstream from Zagreb.

The population of Dugo Selo has agreed in principle with the construction of the power plant near the village. The initial plan that the plant be built on the island of Vir has been rejected because of the protests from the local population.

Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant, a joint venture by Croatia and Slovenia, has been under construction for two years in Krsko, Constitutent Republic of Slovenia. The equipment for the plant has been supplied by "Westinghouse" of the USA. The plant is scheduled to open early in 1981.

The proposed building of the four nuclear power plants is explained in Croatia by the increasing energy requirements. In some twenty years, the Croatian Association of Electric Power Enterprises explains, all the hydropower potential in the republic will have been exhausted, while there are coal reserves for only 30 years. With the four new nuclear power plants (to be completed in some twenty years) one-third of the electric energy in Croatia will come from nuclear sources.

In the other republics of Yugoslavia there are no precise plans for nuclear power station construction. Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest constituent republic, has not fully exhausted its hydropower and there are coal reserves for many decades to come.

TANJUG REPORTS SPECIFICS OF SERBIAN COAL PRICE INCREASE

LD311752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--From 2 September coal supplied by producers in Serbia--excluding the autonomous provinces--will cost 20 percent more. The decision was passed at the last session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in agreement with the appropriate organs in the federation and all the republics and provinces.

At a press conference in the republican Secretariat for Market and Prices today, it was specified that this decision to raise prices applies to coal meant for us outside thermal power stations--that is, for mass consumption and industry. In this way prices of coal in inner Serbia [Serbia minus the autonomous provinces] have been brought into line with the prices in other republics.

However, this will not radically improve the economic position of the mines. The effect of the increase amounts to about 70 million dinars, which will make it possible to bring personal incomes and joint consumption somewhat closer to the average figures in the economy. It is well known that operating coal mines last year had losses of 76 million dinars, with personal income lower by 14 percent than the average in the economy, and considerably lower joint consumption funds. All this has led to fluctuation and a shortage of production workers--miners--and is reflected in the mines' relatively lower present production capacities. Long-term solutions should consequently be sought in a new energy policy which will give priority to coal as a domestic source of energy by improving the conditions of economic activity and by means of other economic measures.

The new price of coal will also apply to consumers who have already paid for coal and are still awaiting delivery.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM TO MEET 20 SEPTEMBER

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[Excerpt] Belgrade--A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will be held on 20 September. The Presidium will discuss topical questions of SAWPY political action, the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Presidium's program of activity and forms of activity to the end of 1979.